THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

June 8, 1946

WORLD WAR III?

AN EDITORIAL

Potsdam And War Crimes

By LIN WO-CHIANG

A Year Under Labor

By LEO RISSIN

Students Win In Tientsin

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GERMAN REVIVAL

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 102 PRICE CNC$500 NUMBER 2

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Sunday Siren

To The Editor:

I must say that prior to reading the complaint in the latest China Weekly Review about the Sunday 9 a.m. siren I had never noticed or been bothered by it. Possibly I had heard it more or less subconsciously and probably put it down to some old factory whistling to its hands. Will say, however, that learning from your publication that it is a time signal, I heartily join "Sunday Is Mine" in labelling the siren a public nuisance for I, too, lost some beauty sleep through it this morning.

Keep pounding away at it and maybe the city's officials who seem able to sleep through the siren will also become so annoyed that in self—if not public interest they will abolish it.

H. C. MEI.

Shanghai,
May 26, 1946.

Unwelcome "Guests"

To The Editor:

Subsequent to Generalissimo Chiang's promise to the people of freedom of speech, publication, assembly and thought during the meeeting of Political Consultative Council, the Shanghai Police Bureau issued an edict to the effect that in order to comb this city for undesirables, 456 constables have been selected, most of them graduates of middle schools. Undoubtedly, Shanghai will be a model city of the world in the near future.

Look at those public officers who have been detailed by the Government to take over various organizations in Shanghai after the Japanese capitulation! Are they selected or not? Some of them are even college or university graduates. But what they have done here is more than enough to shake our confidence in the authorities.

There is an old saying in China: "Having sufficient food and clothing, one knows honor and disgrace." We are rather skeptical that the discipline of these constables, whose pay is so meager and duties so onerous, can remain aloof under such circumstances. Cases of corruption, extortion, etc. are bound to happen consecutively.

Will these unwelcome guests pay their official visit to the residence of his Excellency the honorable Commissioner of Police? So ordinary residents are to be the only victims. Except in a flagrant delicto case, forced entry into a dwelling-house by any person without a warrant issued by a court constitutes a criminal offense, which is termed trespass by law. If such wanton act is justified by the authorities, personal liberty becomes nothing. We cannot help wondering if the Gestapo or Kempeitai ever treated their own people in this manner.

Alternately, the leader of the Kuomintang either loses control of his men or is himself deceiving the people with unctuous hypocrisy. Overrun by the military and political diehards, the Kuomintang is at the crossroads of its destiny now. Consequently, it is still not too late for the members of the Kuomintang to change their obstinate mind and come to their senses, or in other words, change from despotism to democracy.

Shanghai, CHAO PING-FU.
May 30, 1946.

Conscription Plans

To The Editor:

I am a high school senior student and am deeply interested in natural science. I shall graduate this summer and I intend to take the entrance examination of the National University of Communications in order to fulfill my wishes.

I am greatly surprised to learn that one year of military training is compulsory for all high school graduates. There are several points I don't understand and I wish to bring them out here.

(1) Why should we spend one complete year in military training? From my own point of view, I expect to enter college right after graduation so as to continue my studies. I realize how backward China is, especially in science, and I have decided to devote myself fully to the development of it. As a whole, don't we need thousands of technicians for different branches of reconstruction work? Don't you think that it is a real obstruction to social reconstruction if thousands of middle school graduates are required to waste a complete year in the abovementioned training?

(2) If the authorities think that the war has prevented our seniors from entering college and they should have the first opportunity to do so, why should we be detained by military training for a year? This really is absurd. Why can't we establish more colleges and technical institutes? Lack of funds? If so, whence comes the funds for room, board, uniforms, etc. for the military training of these students? It would be better to devote this large budget to educational purposes.

(3) No doubt, military training will do us good physically, but is it worthwhile to spend one year for the sole purpose of improving our health? Why

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can't we make use of this budget to build more stadiums and gymnasiums and to help supply schools with sports equipment? Don't you think that this suggestion, which does not affect our studies and at the same time affords us physical training in the long run, a good one?

(4) It is true that military training gives us the art of war and I don't object to young people taking military training, but I have the following suggestions:—

Firstly, according to my elder brother's experience, he learned nothing from his course in military training before the Sino-Japanese War. In fact, military training alone is not enough to win a war.

Secondly, do we have to take up positions as reserves of the regular army? I don't think it is necessary. China is going to reduce her army and provide peaceful livelihood for her people. It will be good enough if we can reduce the personnel of such a large army to a reasonable number and if its standard in training and equipment is raised.

Thirdly, as to the present situation, we are not at peace. The civil war is still going on and the people are suffering terribly. If there should be more large scale military training for millions of us, are we designed to act as cannon fodder?

Fourthly, my brother told me that mental training, such as group discussion, listening to speeches and what not were emphasized during his training. The purpose is to turn them into blockheads who obey blindly.

I have learned from the movies why Germany collapsed. The reason is that Hitler had turned the young generation into working machines. When Hitler went wrong, the German youth went on fighting blindly, without paying any attention to the future of their country.

I often think that China should procced on scientific research and the development of industries and agriculture. Build up a good foundation before we talk about military power. At any rate, I feel that it is a crime to deprive the students of taking regular studies and their physical and mental development.

I am afraid that I'll forget about my work after a year of military training. Am I over-worried? Please let me hear from you or your readers, for I will welcome any criticism and disinterested views.

WONG WEI.

Shanghai,
May 31, 1946.

Visit To Lung Yun

To The Editor:

I enclose a free translation I have made of an article in the Yunnan Daily News of an interview with General Lung Yun, former Governor of Yunnan Province, written by a Chungking correspondent of the paper. I hope you will find it of sufficient interest to merit publication. Gen. Lung Yun, now chief counsellor of the Military Affairs Council, cooperated with General Joseph Stilwell in the defense of Southwest China and was transferred to his present post last year.

The reporter, approaching Gen. Lung Yun as he was waiting for a ship to take him to Nanking, conveyed the eager hopes of his many friends in Yunnan that Gen. Lung Yun would return to his native province before going to Nanking. Asked if he had consideered such a trip, the general replied frankly:

"The Generalissimo twice bade me be present at the ceremony of the return to the capital, but I was delayed here by some official matters. I had planned to ask leave of absence for a short visit to

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Kunming en route to Nanking, but these plans now have been reversed."

Asked if he were homesick for Yunnan, Gen. Lung Yun replied, "My family resides in Yunnan and I want to see them. The general seemed a little sensitive as to the exact meaning of the reporter's words, then added smilingly: "I find it easy now that I have no burdens on my shoulders and in such a situation as the present I want to be idle, anyway, for a time."

Questioned as to how long he thought the present gloomy situation was likely to last and how it might be cleared up, the general replied that this depended on how determined we were to be democratic. "The people all want stability," he said, "they all want peace, they can suffer no longer....."

The conversation turned to the subject of the relatons between the central and the local governments. The general maintained that their rights and responsibilities must be clearly defined, otherwise local reconstruction would be impossible. "The center," he said, "requires too much for the local officers to do. I have talked to Mr. Chang Chun-mie and I believe that a local democratic constitution must give attention to local political independence as well as the establishment of a system of political equality."

Asked how he viewed, in retrospect, his more than 10 years of administration of Yunnan, he laughed cheerfully. "You've done well in asking me this question," he told the reporter. "I have looked back and will say that there were three stages. At the beginning, I was devoted to the restoration of the social order, and then to local construction. Then, when the war of resistance developed, we people of Yunnan offered all our food and sent all our soldiers to the front. The people of Yunnan poured out all their strength. They have nothing to be ashamed of and they owe nothing to our nation."

Regarding the students at Kunming, the general said: "The schools must have freedom of learning and thought. I have never attempted to oppose time and tide. I am convinced that General Lu Han also maintains a respectful attitude toward freedom."

There were several blank lines in the newspaper, for no apparent reason.

CHIANG SHAW-TZEN.

Kunming,
May 28, 1946.

Phony DDT

To The Editor:

I am not aware whether the new Mayor brought with him a new Director of Public Health, but if the official who last week merely deplored the scandalous racket of the phony DDT manufacturers and sellers as proof of activities of ever-present get-rich-quick crooks, it is high time the PHB got a modern chief who knows that it *is* his job (1) to prevent such rackets and (2) where such rackets do exist, to uproot the evil by having the offenders arrested, prosecuted and jailed.

INDIGNANT.

Shanghai,
May 30, 1946.

Cluttered Sidewalks

To The Editor:

A couple of weeks ago both the China Weekly Review and the Evening Post, also, I believe, the China Press, had some pointed remarks to make to the then outgoing Mayor regarding his or his Police Chief's house-to-house visits and openly asserted that it would be much better, if the police had 450 cops to spare, to turn them loose on the

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peddlers cluttering up the sidewalks on Rue Montauban, Love Lane, Avenue Joffre, Central Arcade, etc., etc.

Well, everything is now fine and dandy. On Montauban a couple of cops appeared last week and cleaned out a bunch of furniture dealers who had armchairs, chests of drawers, dressing tables and other cumbersome items on display right on the sidewalks.

Now, in their place, more black market stallholders have appeared and where there once was but one row of stalls, there now are two! It's a horse laugh on the power of the police—and the press!

A. B. CHANG.

Shanghai,
May 31, 1946.

Governor Pei

To The Editor:

Several months ago, when the appointment of Mr. Tsuyee Pei as the new Governor of the Central Bank of China was announced, the Government's choice was unanimously considered a happy one.

Mr. Pei began his career as a banker with the Bank of China, which he served for a great number of years. The rapid growth and development of the Bank of China is attributed to the efficiency and energy of Mr. Pei, who is thoroughly versed in banking and accepted universally as an expert in foreign exchange.

Shortly after his assumption of office as the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Pei reiterated his determination to devote his entire energy to the conduct of the Bank's affairs and to adopt stringent measures to curb the speculative activities rampant in this city.

, Moreover, he stabilized foreign exchange, fixing the rate and controlling supply and demand by careful planning and supervision. He is fighting the speculators, who have been responsible for economic chaos, and has achieved brilliant results.

We ardently hope that Governor Pei long will exert his influence over the financial market and thus leave no room for the unscrupulous speculators to continue their mischief and their attempts to disturb the economic stability of this city.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
June 3, 1946.

Pedicab Tariff

To The Editor:

One of the great and apparently unsolvable mysteries of life in Shanghai today is the question of the proper fare to which a pedicab coolie is entitled. There is not the slightest hint of any set tariff although so many SMG statisticians (tax sharks) have figured things out to a T in so many other ways. Not a single person I've asked has any knowledge of any SMG tariff for pedicabs and if there is one, of course the coolies themselves disregard it altogether.

Personally, I am good and tired of the battle of wits and patience which seems necessary if one is to avoid physical battle with these unarmed robbers. They invariably demand $3000 right off the bat for almost any distance, often settling for $800 or $1000 if the weather is good, but holding out $1500 or $2000 if it's raining.

Perhaps our new and energetic Mayor may find a moment to delegate somebody to give this public problem a little prompt attention.

H. C. W.

Shanghai,
June 1, 1946.

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Vol. 102 Shanghai, Saturday, June 8, 1946 No. 2

World War III?

JUDGING by what the British, Russian, Chinese and American press had to say about each other this week and the week before, an outside observer might well get the idea that war was due to begin at any day. Even in the days immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II the diatribes appearing in the Axis and Allied press were no more bitter, ill-considered and fallacious than today's.

While Chinese, American and British press attacks upon the Soviet Union have shown a tendency to calm down a little during the past two or three weeks, they have, nevertheless, been far from friendly. On top of this, the American press has gone overboard in playing up the forthcoming Atomic Bomb tests, the Canadian Arctic maneuvers, the British bomb tests in Germany, alleged American germ warfare developments and various other things calculated to give the impression that the war is really not over, that we're just enjoying a breathing spell while we perfect our next year's death models.

Meanwhile, the totalitarian Russian press, which can be counted on to reflect either the honest opinion of the Kremlin or the opinion the Kremlin wishes the world to believe it holds, has been working overtime in damning the British, Chinese and Americans in every fashion and in every imaginable corner of the world. If one were to believe all the stories pouring from Moscow in the last 10 days, one could only conclude that the governments of the aforementioned three countries were made up of a bunch of unmitigated scoundrels determined to ruin not only their own peoples but the residents of Japan, Korea, the Pacific Islands, India, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, South America, Iceland, Greenland and a few other spots. In fact we imagine that it is quite likely that Herr Doctor Goebbels, ace slanderer of World War II, is now spinning in his grave like the proverbial top, eaten by jealousy of the inhabitant of the Kremlin who today has assumed first place on the propaganda front.

While we think that the greater share of the blame or responsibility for the present mud-slinging campaign lies with our Russian friends, we

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have to admit that our own hands are not altogether spotless. It is our belief that if the larger powers continue along the current narrow path of self-interest, it will be only a matter of time—and perhaps not too much of it—until the next World War is upon us. Meanwhile, the carpings of press and radio are undoubtedly speeding it up.

Now then, it seems to us that General Marshall's advice to the Kuomintang and Communist press in China is very well taken and might be broadened to include that of the world. Of course, it is virtually impossible *and* it is certainly undesirable to stifle the press or prevent it from airing openly what it considers just grievances. Perhaps the Kremlin could stop the Russian Press' current campaign, Nanking might attempt it, but Washington and London naturally cannot. However, if someone voluntarily began the program, we feel that their action would be welcomed and would result in a reciprocal move.

While all this may seem a bit superfluous to those of our readers who are convinced of the basic clash between political ideologies, we feel certain that it could not but help relations if Mr. Byrnes were able occasionally to make a speech, either at a United Nations' meeting or at home, without being certain beforehand that the entire Russian press was going to jump down his throat the following morning. The same goes for Mr. Molotov. He likely might be much more prone to compromise if he knew that editors in London, Washington and Nanking were not ripping into his speech, page by page, as he delivered it.

No one has questioned the soundness of General Marshall's advice to the Chinese press and we think there is no reason why the advice

is not good for the world press. We're willing to begin. Have we got any supporters?

Old maxims brought closer in line with the facts: A political pot, even when watched most closely, always boils.

German Revival

ALTHOUGH it has only been about a year since the collapse of Hitler's Third Reich, there are now indications that the Allies are beginning to forget the late Nazi menace and how it required the strenuous efforts of the United Nations to end Germany's latest bid for world domination.

Most recent item to catch our eye was a Reuter dispatch from Berlin last week which stated that German scientists will be allowed to engage in applied scientific research into synthetic oils and synthetic rubber. Permission for this research was granted by the Allied Control Authority. Even though the ruling flatly stated that all fundamental research of a military nature is banned, the mere development of synthetic rubber and oil processes permits Germany to make the first step on the road to industrial self-sufficiency, which, as she has so well demonstrated, is about all she needs to start preparations for war.

It is inconceivable that the Germans during one year of occupation have completely repudiated Nazism and forgotten how near they came to enslaving the rest of the world. Perhaps this will occur in one generation, but certainly not in one year. We can see no reason why the Germans need to again become self-sufficient in oils, rubber and the various other products necessary to run a war machine.

Undoubtedly part of the thinking behind the granting of this permission stems from the desire to get Germany established on the proposed minimum industrial program which will enable her to feed and take care of herself. Already the United Nations are tiring of the burden of playing nursemaid to the German people. It is an exasperating job as well as an expensive one. However, it is a task and expense we must bear if we wish to be sure that there will be no sword rattling from a new fuehrer or kaiser in another quarter-century.

We would suggest to the Control Authority that its members review each day's proceedings of the war crimes trials before deciding upon further reconstruction measures. One cannot but wonder at the thinking of the men governing Germany when they can read the following two headlines on the same page of their daily newspaper: **"German Scientists Given Permission For Research On Synthetic Oil, Rubber"—"GI's Had Hands Up When Shot By SS."**

Help From Hitler

H. V. Wade in the Detroit News.

The genius of the late Hitler never ceases to amaze. He built bonfires of the classics, but carefully preserved any document that would incriminate a pal.

Association Of Ideas

WE read with considerable concern and embarrassment an editorial quip in a recent issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The line was: "Things are getting back to normal with war in China and bombings in East St. Louis."

The Post-Dispatch, usually not given to ill-considered flippancy, was, we think, merely expressing in a short, blunt manner what General Marshall recently said in a more diplomatic way in his solemn speech during American Memorial Day observances. He said: "It seems the irony of fate that a people who have endured the longest should see peace restored to the rest of the world while they themselves continue to suffer and starve in war-ridden surroundings and who now tremble on the verge of an even greater calamity."

When one realizes how long the Chinese people have had to put up with conscription, carnage and all the economic disasters of war because of a relatively few men in each generation who are not willing to settle differences peacefully, it makes one wonder at the wisdom of the much-touted patience of the Chinese.

It is indeed a shameful state of affairs when the idea of war in China has become considered as being similar in constancy with the recurring gangster outrages in a hooligan section of an American city.

Goats Or Congressmen?

Congressman Bradley last week demanded the recall of all Consular officials in Shanghai because they failed to aid E. P. Werda, American seaman recently sentenced to two and one-half years imprisonment by the Shanghai District Court for the fatal stabbing of a U.S. sailor in a brawl outside a local brothel. Sometimes we begin to understand what the Southern Goat Breeders Association had in mind when it suggested that since good goats were scarce, those scheduled to ride target ships in the Atom bomb test be replaced by congressmen.

Censorship In Rumania

RUMANIA this week provided a good argument for the proponents of a U.S. Government-operated information service when it banned publication by Rumanian newspapers of the notes from the American and British Governments ac-

cusing the Rumanian Government of having violated pledges to broaden the Government, hold elections and restore liberty of press, speech and religion.

This act of the Rumanian Government, which through its controlled press, has been pouring out sugar-coated propaganda doses to its citizens and carefully seeing that they neither read nor hear opinions from outside which are likely to make them question the activities of the Government, indicates clearly the need for getting truthful, unbiased information before the Rumanian people.

As long as the Rumanians do not know what goes on in the rest of the world, their opinions regarding America, Britain, Russia and other countries can be cultivated by a small group of men in the Government. Once the curtain is lifted, the Rumanian Government will have to go before the people and defend its actions on the international scene. This, obviously, is just what the Government does not want to do.

A similar example occurred some time ago in Spain, when the Franco regime published only selected paragraphs from speeches and documents issued abroad concerning the Government. However, this attempt to bamboozle the Spanish people into thinking that Franco's regime was beloved by the rest of the world failed when Spaniards were able to go to the American Embassy and read uncensored press dispatches sent in by the State Department's Information Service and carried by commercial American magazines. Lately, in order to combat this "menace" from abroad, Franco has been forced to allow publication of foreign criticisms and even today is touring the whole of Spain in an attempt to rally the people behind him. When governments know that their people are going to find out the other fellow's side of the story anyway, they at least are forced to defend their position. If it were possible to get the texts of official documents and important speeches before the peoples of the world, we feel certain that totalitarian governments would think twice before they go out on a limb by following opportunistic or narrow nationalistic policies in their relations with the rest of the world.

Obviously the private and government-owned news agencies such as United Press, Associated Press, Reuters, Tass and others cannot always serve this purpose, since in many parts of the world their copy is subject to censorship before being released to the native press. The only answer, we believe, is the Government news service which sends news and general information to officials abroad and also supplies texts of speeches and documents, as well as cultural and social material, to foreign publications.

Safe Odds!

The chances of an atomic bomb explosion setting off a world-razing chain reaction have been estimated at 1 in 100 septillion, which is a 1 followed by 26 zeros. This is a bet where one can give odds without worrying about paying off.

Denaturing won't stop atomic war, scientists say. It didn't stop the bootleggers, either.

As History Repeats

(Daily Oklahoman)

ACCORDING to Gibbon's glittering account, the Roman legions crossed the Rhine and entered Germany about 285 A.D. The purpose of the invasion was to bring war home to the blue-eyed tribesmen and teach them by actual experience how frightful war really is. All Germans were to be disarmed in order to render them powerless to start another war.

But the invading armies were soon withdrawn from the country because (as Gibbon significantly observes) the Government at Rome decided that it was too costly to maintain an army of occupation indefinitely.

No, Gibbon was not writing about anything that happened in 1946. He wrote of something that happened more than 1600 years ago.

Russia is generally conceded to want peace. The trouble in Iran, Manchuria, etc., is that it is too big a piece.

The U.S. Labor Department is knitting its brows these days over the "rapid" increase of the cost of living in America. Strong advocates of the "hold the line" policy, they point out that even with price and production controls, retail prices during April increased by a whole five-tenths percent. More frightening (to the Labor Department) is the news that the price index now stands at 130.9 percent of the 1935-39 average. We wonder what Secretary Schwellenbach's reaction would be if he had been presented with Shanghai's 52 percent jump of last month or a nice fat index figures of 4095?

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

June 4, 1921.

Model City

Nantungchow, "The Model City of China," located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley. Population of city, 150,000; district, 1,500,000. Some outstanding features are: Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district; more than 50 miles of modern roads; 334 separate schools with 20,000 students; two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3000 operators; five modern banks and eight native style banks. Steamer sailings daily, except Sunday—*Nantungchow Chammer of Commerce ad.*

* * *

Olympics

With the Fifth Far Eastern Championship and Open International Games, which are being held this week at Hongkew Park, Shanghai, half over it would seem that for the third time the title for Oriental athletics will go to the team representing the Philippines....Track and field closed Tuesday with the P. I. leading with 54 points, Japan second with 34, China third with 6.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

June 6, 1936.

Setting The Stage

A small Chinese "mosquito" paper in Tientsin suggests that the alleged bombing of the Japanese troop train at Tientsin constituted a "slaute announcing the unveiling of the next scene in the North China political stage." Most newspaper readers mentally pictured "another Mukden explosion."

* * *

Dope

Disclosures at Geneva and Nanking dealing with China's efforts to eliminate the dope traffic and Japan's efforts to propagate the traffic provide subject matter for serious thought on the part of those who foolishly think Far Eastern complications can be settled without resort to force....The Chinese have shown their good faith not only by registering 1,569,805 addicts, but by executing 964 addicts last year.

Heavy Industry Nationalization Chief Aim Of "Cautious Clem's" Labor Government

By LEO RISSIN

CONSIDERING that the Labor government in Britain has already been in power for almost an entire year, most critics and many observers claim surprise that so little has been accomplished after all the plans and blueprints that the Laborites had drafted. Even extremist Laborites, pulling at the bit of impatience, are amazed to find the government pursuing what they term an "undynamic policy of waiting through." Where, then, is the Socialism "Clem" Attlee used to thunder about? Until one has understood the answer to this question, the entire significance of the Labor Party's year in power is lost.

The first fact worth considering is that the Labor Party, as a controller of governmental policy, is still somewhat new at the job. Whereas for centuries the Liberals and Conservatives governed from Downing Street, the Laborites were in office on only one previous occasion, during the premiership of Ramsay MacDonald. The failures of the MacDonald cabinet have made Attlee, by nature cautious, even more so. Labor isn't rushing things,—because it can't.

Party Perhaps Over-Prudent

Nor in fact is the entire Labor party committed to a policy of Socialism. There are political extremes among the Laborites as among all parties. Sir Stafford Cripps, for instance, makes "Clem" Attlee appear as a "Tory" by comparison, while Attlee appears almost as a "Red" vis a vis many of his "rightist" supporters such as Herbert Morrison.

Nor should it be forgotten that Labor has not always been in favor of Socialism. Only as late as 1918 did the Labor Party officially espouse the cause of Socialism in Britain while it was not until 1924 that the Trade Unions became in favor of it. Thus there are still leading personages in the cabinet who can recall a time when their Party was not socialistic. This accounts for the cautious, at times even over-prudent, attitude adopted by the Party. For Socialism has never been a revolutionary force in England, being based on the Fabian doctrine of the "inevitability of gradualness."

Period Of Acute Stress

It has been the unfortunate lot of the second Labor Government, as of the first, to have come into power at a period of acute stress in international affairs. Ramsay MacDonald's government was confronted with the problem of disarmament. While desiring to strengthen the defenses of the Empire, the Laborites had to continue proclaiming the necessity of disarmament, a highly paradoxical stand which ultimately split the Party's ranks and led to its downfall. Today the Labor government is confronted with a threat to the Empire, yet because of its liberal colonial commitments is being forced to give way to the rising tide of Nationalism in the East. Attlee has taken the easiest way out. In order to clear the decks for the reform of Britain's economy, he has signified his willingness to junk control over Egypt and India.

It took almost a year for Attlee to re-establish Britain on a firm footing in international affairs. Now that a solid foundation has been laid to Britain's post-war foreign policy, the Labor Premier can concentrate on the work of internal reconstruction in the home islands.

Scrupulously Correct

Before judging Attlee's future policy, it is always important to keep in mind his ultimate goal. That goal is not Communism or out-and-out control of all the means of production. Private enterprise will not only be allowed to continue in Britain, but will be encouraged by the State. What Attlee and the Laborites aim at is complete and all-embracing control over heavy industry and other vital sections of the nation's economy only, thereby being in a position to dominate the nation's reconstruction effort.

The goal Attlee has set for himself therefore closely parallels that of Lenin's NEP (New Economic Policy)—the so-called "strategic retreat" from Marxism, which however was only Lenin's temporary goal, whereas it is Attlee's permanent political destination. And whereas Lenin was willing to use any force to achieve his aims, Attlee is scrupulously following constitutional procedures. In fact, one can say with certainty, that Attlee would rather see his plans come to nothing than that Britain's constitutional democracy should be undermined.

Case Of Bank Of England

One of the first steps taken by Attlee in the nationalization program, was to nationalize the Bank of England, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, long the dominant figure in Britain's economy. Note here the attitude taken by the government. Instead of taking over the Bank lock, stock and barrel, the government in effect decided to buy it up on the installment plan. Shareholders will continue to draw their regular dividend, at the same rate as that prevailing for the past 20 years, until the government has bought out the entire concern. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the government has nationalized "The Old Lady," the directors have remained the same. No radical reshuffle of personnel has become evident.

That is an inkling of the shape of socialistic things to come in Britain. Wherever possible the old forms will be maintained, and the old institutions will remain intact. Only—they will be orientated toward a different end—serving the nation in place of the private shareholders. This will most probably also occur in the steel and coal industries when both are nationalized, and in other industries which undergo the same transformation. To all intents and purposes the same people and the same policies will be adhered to, but the goal will be different, and the rate of change accelerated.

"All In Good Time"

Attlee has extremely liberal horizons, but is extremely conventional in his approach. "All in good time" seems to be the undertone at Downing Street. For Attlee has seen too many political sandcastles go under during his lifetime. So it's caution first. Slowly but surely the tentacles of Labor's power are closing in on private capital in Britain. The nationalization of the Bank of England has already placed the nation's credit in the government's hands. By controlling the supply of credit, the government can easily enforce its own financial policies, even against all opposition, if it is willing to go the whole hog of making the Bank of England the hand-maid of the Labor government.

The struggle over Cable & Wireless, Ltd., Britain's greatest cable network, was furiously contested at the time. Conservatives were not really concerned over the cable corporation, but felt that this was their first line of defense. If they let C & W become nationalized, then it would be easier for Labor to go along the road to the nationalization of all vital industries. Having lost its battle over the telegraph network, Labor is now pinning its hopes on the Steel Nationalization Bill. If that too passes, then it will be a battle over the nationalization of the coal industry.

Tories' Fight To Finish

In other words, the Conservative opposition will do battle royal with the Labor government on every conceivable question affecting nationalization. The conservatives already are fighting a "rear-guard action," using "delaying tactics." For there is no other way out for them. They must fight, even with their backs to the wall, or give up the 200-year-old traditions of the Tories.

As to the King, Attlee is His Majesty's most loyal subject—and most humble boss. Despite speculation to the contrary, it appears that George VI has assumed a benevolent neutrality in the current struggle between the old forces and the new. This has been appreciated by Attlee, who realizes that, though not a supporter, the King, even as a neutral is that much more useful than as an opponent. Versed in economic theory, Attlee realizes that as an institution, the Monarchy in England is still the least expensive system—so long as the Monarch behaves himself. Level-headed George VI has not even attempted to oppose Attlee, for Labor leader or not, Attlee is after all the people's choice, and George VI realizes what their relations must therefore be.

Struggle To Indensify

The coming months will see a greater intensification over Labor's fight for nationalization. Labor knows that in Churchill and "Tony" Eden it has some of the most redoubtable opponents ever to grace

Da Jen Medical College Students Get Youth Reinstated, School Reopened

By S. E. SHIFRIN

TIENTSIN, June 4.—The Tientsin's Students' Union (天津市學生聯合會), better known by the name of its irregularly appearing weekly "Shueh Lien" (學聯), won its first victory during a demonstration on the last day of 1945 when examinations slated for students of "bogus" schools were canceled. This month it was again back in the news with its "Honor the Teacher" campaign and the resulting incident at the miniscule Da Jen (達仁) Medical College.

The Student's Union appears to be an ambitious organizing attempt to create a system of self-governing student associations at Tientsin's approximately 100 middle schools and three colleges. Student organizations at educational institutions and not individual students are counted as units of the Union and it seems to be doing quite well in the middle schools. Up to now Da Jen is the only college regularly represented on the supreme organ and the committees of the Union. Some of the middle schools, it is true, have forbidden their students to belong.

Semi-official quarters in this city seem to view the Students' Union with suspicion as a potential trouble-maker, consequently the governing body of the Union finds it difficult to hold full-dress meetings for lack of premises. What is more, charges have been made that the movement is being manipulated by "third parties" for their own selfish ends—an accusation quite difficult either to prove or disprove but conveniently tarring the Union with the political brush.

Drive For Funds Timid

After a spell of inactivity this year the Students' Union decided to help Tientsin's under-paid teachers by sponsoring an "Honor the Teacher" campaign with the goal set at CNC$20,000,000 or more. The actual results just published in the students' press organ show total donations of only CNC$5,964,750. Clearly the drive fizzled out and to a passerby having watched the timid approach of groups of middle school students, this did not come as a surprise. Perhaps there were not enough college students to spark-plug the drive, perhaps it was managed badly but the students claim that one of the main handicaps was police interference. The Municipal Government authorities did not support the drive and the students charge that in many cases collection groups were stopped by policemen and conducted to a police station only to be released shortly afterwards.

One of the strangest and least publicized consequences of the drive was the resignation of Dr. Wu, the President of the private pint-sized Da Jen Medical College, which has faculties of Medicine, Nursing and Economics and a total enrolment of some 50 students. The College was founded by Dr. Wu right after Japan's surrender and is not yet a year old. Some students of the College are believed to be quite active in the Students' Union since student representatives of the Catholic Kung Shang College attend meetings very sporadically, if at all.

Student Expelled

Here is a play-by-play description of what happened, according to student sources. The tussle began on May 5 when the previously granted permission to participate in the drive was withdrawn by Dr. Wu on the ground that the teachers did not need any help. On being tackled by student Sun Lan-ting, Dr. Wu admitted this was a suggestion and not an order, whereupon Sun declared the suggestion would be referred to the Students' Association. Dr. Wu strongly objected to this and reportedly left the room threatening to resign.

Round two opened with the appearance on May 7 of a notice announcing the expulsion of Sun Lanting, and prohibiting all students' meetings. Da Jen Medical College Students' Association countered with a proclamation detailing the incident and putting forward four demands, including the reinstatement of the expelled Sun, non-recurrence of similar cases in the future and observance of Generalissimo Chiang's promise of four freedoms—of speech, of meeting, of association and of the press. Dr. Wu's reply was a notice announcing his and the faculty members' resignation. The gates of the college were closed on Monday, May 20.

Reopening Requested

The students may have been down but they were not out and the same morning the whole student body of 50 souls camped in front of Dr. Wu's private hospital. Their patience was rewarded by the appearance of the chief of police of the tenth ward, who, upon learning the circumstances, asked the proctor to return to the college and request the director of the board of trustees to reopen the college. The proctor came back without having seen the Director and the students stayed on until nightfall.

Next day the student body came back to College to be told by the Director that he would request the President and the faculty members to reconsider their resignation. On May 22, with the sight of the still closed college doors acting as a gong, the students returned to the hospital and were requested to elect delegates for a talk with Dr. Wu, who told them he would consider the matter.

Student Reinstated

On May 23 the college doors swung wide open with the faculty returning, with Dr. Wu's resignation re-affirmed and his successor named, and Sun Lan-ting back again. This being Tientsin, China, the matter is not completely closed and it is on the cards that Dr. Wu may be asked by the students to come back to the College which he founded, and continue to mind his brain-child. It also seems that there was little personal animosity against the ex-President during the whole affair. An interesting sidelight is the almost complete silence of the Chinese language newspapers about the events, the only exception being the morning "mosquito" paper "China News."

The "Shueh Lien" has not yet made any pronouncement regarding its attitude to the ban forbidding students to dance in public, but impartial observers here believe that most Chinese middle school students (majority of the Shueh Lien members) ignore the noble art of rug-cutting, so no explosive reaction is to be expected in this case. However, should the rumors now current about summer examinations for former students of "bogus schools" prove to be true Tientsin, might again see some student fireworks.

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the branches of Parliament. But for all that, Labor is determined to go through with its policies. With colonial and foreign affairs receding somewhat into the background, Attlee will now have an opportunity of concentrating on internal changes.

Attlee will continue his previous tactics, not to strangle private enterprise, but to maneuver it out of monopolistic control. Perhaps the best summary of the nationalization process was given by Herbert Morrison, a comparative rightist, about a decade ago. Said Morrison:—

> "The socialist minister of the future must try to be as good a man of business for public ends as the ablest of capitalists or managing directors for private ends.... It is essential that socialism should be sound public business as well as being healthy in social morality."

Although Attlee is somewhat left of Morrison in his political leanings, for the time being, it will be enough for him to put into practice Morrison's dream. Later—his own dreams.

Self Government For U.S. Owned Islands

Representative Andrew J. Biemiller last week introduced a bill in the House which, if passed, will grant local civil government to all island possessions of the United States and all islands occupied by U.S. military forces. The bill provides for the transfer of island possessions administered by the War and Navy Departments to the Department of the Interior and the establishment of civil government within one year. The bill relates to all island areas, including former Japanese mandated islands to be detached from Japan which are occupied by U.S. military forces, and islands which may come under U.S. jurisdiction through peace settlements or any other international agreements. The only exceptions are Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which already have local self-government.

Inadequate Spring Crops Feared In Honan; Masses Of Refugees Await Return Home

By MARK M. LU

KAIFENG, HONAN, June 1.—In this province there are 111 hsien or districts, of which 86 districts are under the control of the Nationalist Government, 13 districts under the Communists and the remaining 12 under both. Honan's harvest, when compared to pre-war figures, has been reduced to 30 percent by the eight years of hostilities. Due to the shortage of the 70 percent of foodstuffs, hundreds of thousands of the populations have starved to death, millions have dispersed in mass migrations of refugees to the neighboring provinces, and the remaining population has been reduced to eating straw, tree bark and foliage as the only available food with which to satisfy their empty stomachs. In 1942 and 1943, only small shipments of food supplies were transported here from Shensi to relieve the famine victims.

Judging from general conditions, a comparatively better spring harvest is expected in the province this year. Barley will become ripe at the end of May and wheat at the beginning of June. But it is learned that a typhoon struck some 10 districts in West and Southwest Honan two weeks ago, with the result that the young wheat was seriously damaged and failure of the spring harvest is expected.

According to an estimate made by CNRRA's Honan Regional Office, the total spring harvest will not be sufficient to maintain the population of the province until the autumn crops, and approximately 4,248 piculs of food are needed.

In the Communist's old occupied area, in Northern Honan, a good spring harvest is expected and it is believed will be quite sufficient to maintain the population until the autumn harvest. But in their newly-occupied areas, there will be a shortage of approximately 70 percent in food stocks, CNRRA's officials estimate.

Famine Mortality Rate

According to statistics compiled in 1937 by the Provincial Government, the population of the province was 31,569,270. In 1945, it had been reduced to 26,234,265, according to the reports made by the district governments. Of the total 12,000,000 are now awaiting urgent relief, and 8,612,324 are on the brink of starvation, CNRRA's Honan Regional Office reports. In addition, more than 1,700,000 are refugees in neighboring provinces and awaiting transportation back to their pre-war homes.

According to the Provincial Government's 1932 statistics, the death rate per 1000 that year was 30; that among infants, 200; while the birth rate per 1000 persons was 38. If the statistics are reliable, the mortality rate today must be several times higher.

Famine conditions at Fukow, Taikang, Sihua and Luyi, in the Yellow River's flooded regions, are most appallingly serious, with 10 percent of mortality rate per month. Take Fukow, for instance. The population numbered 300,000 in 1937. At present, only 80,000 survive. War devastation at Loshan, Neihsiang, Loning and Hsichuan is the most serious in the province.

Distribution Of Relief

During recent months, CNRRA's Honan Regional Office received an estimated 12,808 tons of wheat flour, of which, 6779 tons already have been distributed. The remaining 50 percent, or 6029 tons, will be allocated for repairs to the dykes of the Yellow River and for urgent relief. Generally speaking, 10 percent of the relief stuffs is being distributed to famine sufferers in the cities and 90 percent to the famine victims in the country, it is learned from CNRRA's Honan Regional Office. At present, 97 organizations, including Catholic Churches and Christian Missions, are engaged in helping CNRRA and UNRRA carry out their relief projects.

From October 1945 up to March 1946, the number of the government troops stationed in the province has been 690,000 and an estimated 13,000 tons of food was demanded from the farmers. From April up to the present, the number of the government troops stationed in the province has been 600,000, and an estimated total of 100,000 tons of foodstuffs is reported to be needed.

Due to the lack of coal, communications between Hsuchow and Loyang along the Lung-Hai line, and between Hankow and Anyang in Northern Honan, along the Ping-Han line, have been extremely difficult. Operations have been suspended from time to time. At the time of writing, it is learned that the has been damaged by flood, with the result that communications between Kaifeng and Chengchow have Yellow River Bridge at Chung Mou been suspended for the time being.

A plan to split Kwangtung Province into three smaller provinces has been approved by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The plan, which will increase the administrative efficiency of the section, calls for a province named Ling Nan to comprise the central and West River districts, while the East River districts, including Swatow and Chaochow and part of northern Kwangtung, will be named Yuettung Province, and southern Kwangtung, including Hainan Island, Liuchow Peninsula, Yamchow and Limchow will be called Yuetnam Province.

Inadequate Salaries Lower Szechuen Educational Standards

By TONG CHUN-CHO. (唐君卓)

CHENGTU, June 5.—The National Government's plan to develop Szechuen into a "modern" province in recognition of its great contributions in manpower and resources in the struggle against Japanese aggression, is one that honors the people of this province, but, by the same token, it puts to shame the educational system here. Education, it may be said, has suffered most heavily from inefficiency and neglect, and standards have deteriorated very badly.

In Chengtu alone, there are seven universities, 20 middle schools, 100 primary schools and several vocational and professional schools. For lack of competent teachers due to the low scale of remuneration, the classes in virtually all schools have deteriorated at least 20 percent when compared with pre-war standards, it is estimated.

To illustrate, students upon their graduation from the middle schools cannot even read the English-language newspapers while some are unable to as much as write a good Chinese composition. The plight of education here is serious, it readily will be seen.

Discipline Lacking

Moreover, the standard of conduct among the students has fallen from bad to worse and there recently have been shocking incidents to bring home this fact poignantly. Only a few weeks ago, a 20-year-old student at the Li Dah School, dismissed for prolonged absence from his classes, stabbed the teacher, inflicting serious wounds in the head, spinal column and left hand. The unfortunate teacher was removed to hospital in grave condition, and for a time his life was feared for.

Even more recently, the Hwang Pu Middle School was the scene of scandal when the faculty one night discovered that a 16-year-old youth had died of knife wounds while another was found to have been wounded in one hand. Investigations have been proceeding for some time, but mystery still shrouds what seems to have been a murderous fracas.

Remedial Steps Urgent

It is obvious from the foregoing that it will be necessary for the government to take drastic steps to remedy the situation, and that with a minimum of delay.

The first measure will have to be the raising of the basic levels of pay for the teachers to permit of the engagement of competent trained men and of the retention of those who have the necessary ability but today, due to inadequate income, have been compelled to devote a part of their time to business other than their classes, which accordingly have suffered from such neglect.

As a second measure, there should be more discrimination in the admission of students. The entrance

Potsdam Terms, Accepted By Japan, Provide For "Stern Justice To All War Criminals"

By LIN WO-CHIANG

(林 我 將)

(With the all-important Tokyo trial of Tojo and his Pearl Harbor cabinet and other Japanese war-mongers under way, this study of the statutes, conventions and declarations binding the war criminals of World War II is of the greatest interest and significance. It comes from the pen of a jurist whose articles on the Leipzig, Nuremberg and Manila trials, published in the Review, already have won him a wide following.—Editor.)

TRIALS of war criminals for war crimes first attracted public attention in the Far East when General Yamashita, the former "Tiger of Malaya," was held for trial before the U.S. Military Commission at Manila, in October 1945. The writer has written several articles (which appeared in the China Weekly Review) commenting on this case and discussing some particular phases in connection with problems of prosecution and punishment of war criminals. On the eve of the Tokyo war crimes trial, which began as scheduled on June 3, in which the top-ranking Japanese war leaders are being arraigned before the International Military Tribunal, a general discussion of some plain facts and the fundamental principles involved, like the one attempted here, may be conducive to a better understanding of the historical event, an outcome of unbridled imperialism and brutal militarism.

The formulation of a clear-cut theory or doctrine of the punishment of war criminals is a product of an evolutionary development of only a few decades, although such conception could be traced back to the time of the Napoleonic Wars. Up to the first World War such terms as "war crimes" and "war criminals" seldom appeared in the writings of international lawyers or State papers. And even to this day it is not uncommon to find people who confused war criminals with prisoners of war. This is particularly true when these two terms are translated literally from the English into Chinese as "chan-fan." A clear distinction between these two, therefore, is half of the battle towards an understanding of war-criminal problems.

Definition Broadened

To begin with, war crimes, as some define it, are "such hostile acts of soldiers or other individuals as may be punished by the enemy on capture of the offenders" (Oppenheim). Here the word "soldiers" means any one in the military service, from the private to the commander-in-chief of the army. Whereas other individuals may cover any one, from the politicians to the industrialists, who promoted or sustained the war against the opponent belligerents. Of the latter class, the scope of persons who may be included now seems to be extending with the waging of aggressive and "total war."

Today no one would insist as of old, that only soldiers could be accused of committing war crimes and punished as war criminals. For have not the jingoists of the "Black Dragon Society," or the political lobyists in the Diet, the industrial magnates and the banking "taipans" of Japan, contributed to the prosecution of the war of aggression, to an extent hardly exceeded by the soldiery? For the prevention of further aggressive wars, this class of people must be brought to book and given the same punishment as the other class. The Tokyo International Military Tribunal and the war crimes courts in China must, therefore, be prepared to bring in for trial many war offenders who have hitherto been left at large.

Hague Regulations Of 1907

The above only explains who may be regarded as war criminals, without specifying what constitute war crimes. In the Hague Regulations (1907) it declares, that "the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited" (Art. 22), and goes on to specify a number of hostile acts or illegitimate methods that would make the actors liable for violations of the laws of war. The offenses named are employment of poison or poisoned arms, killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army, making improper use of a flag of truce, destroying or seizing the enemy's property not demanded by military necessity, etc., to give but a few examples. Such acts as listed in, and prohibited by, the Hague Regulations and other international agreements as well as international customary law, are acts that constitute war crimes.

Previously, there was no conventional law or rule to hold the enemy accountable for violations of the laws and customs of war. It was not until the Second Hague Conference that a rule was especially laid down that "a belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said (Hague) Regulations shall....be liable to make compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces." It is clear that up to 1907, the time of the Second Hague Conference, the most that an injured belligerent could get from his opponent was war compensation, and not the handing over for punishment of the delinquents. Why? Because the conception of punishing the offenders as a deterrent had not yet taken definite shape. Furthermore, the emphasis then was on "persons forming part of its armed forces," which would not include the others who participated in the war, as was the case later. Not only so, monetary compensation was confined only to the violations of the Hague Regulations and ignored the violations of customary law.

Scope Expanded

The scope of the crimes punishable as prescribed in the Hague Regulations is certainly too narrow, and the compensation provided for is far too inadequate, to cover the hostile acts which we now regard as war crimes (in the American Rules of Land Warfare remedial measures are also provided, but they apply only to violations during the war, and not for post-war settlement). No amount of money in the world can compensate for the mental and physical sufferings and miseries of the untold millions in a relentless war. The instruments and methods of injuring an enemy having expanded since the days of the Hague Conference, the categories of war crimes, therefore, should be expanded in proportion.

During the inter-war years a movement was set in motion to secure a more endurable peace by international cooperation and the outlawry of aggressive war (as indicated in the setting up of the now demised League of Nations and the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact). This movement, after having been held up and frustrated, first by Japan in the invasion of Manchuria, then by Italy in the Ethiopian war, and finally by Germany in the unprovoked attacks on smaller and weaker nations, was revived and strengthened by the United Nations during World War II.

UNO New World Order

The Atlantic Charter heralded the approach of a new world order (not the kind promised by the Axis powers) in which "they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want" (sixth principle of the Charter). In the Moscow Conference, 1943, in which the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union participated, it was announced, among other things, that "all Fascist institutions should be suppressed, Fascist elements removed from office, and Fascist chiefs who were war criminals "should be" arrested and handed over to justice." China joined these nations in the Declaration of Four Nations, which pledged to prosecute the war until the Axis powers surrender unconditionally and guaranteed "international peace and security." About two months after this, the Cairo declaration forecast the reduction of Japan to a pre-imperial status (to the position she held before her 1895 occupation of Formosa).

In November 1943 three leaders of the United Nations, the late President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang

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examinations should be such as to insure quality, rather than quantity. These steps, it is safe to predict, will materially help elevate the standard of education at once and enable Szechuen to progress toward modernization.

Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill met at Cairo to discuss terms of peace for the Far East. It was agreeed that the war in the Pacific was fought "to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan," a determination which was more definitely reiterated in both the Charter of the United Nations and the Potsdam Declaration.

Accepted By Japan

The Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on June 26, 1945, by the representatives of 55 nations, stated that it is the purpose of the United Nations "To maintain international peace and security and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of aggression or other breaches of peace. ...." (Art. 1). The Declaration of Potsdam of July 6, 1945, declared that "....stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon prisoners." This declaration was accepted by Japan on August 10, 1945.

These charters and declarations made since 1941 are so many milestones that punctuate the rapid but steady progress of an international public policy aiming at the "removal of threats to peace" and "the suppression of aggression," the same avowed preventive measures which had been supported half-heartedly and then completely abandoned and ignored by the signatory Powers of the Versailles Treaty and other international instruments since 1919. That by 1919 there was already some kind of international policy for securing world peace and the prevention of aggression was proven by the provision of a number of articles in the Versailles Treaty dealing with the liquidation of war criminals, particularly in At. 277 concerning the Special Tribunal for the trial and punishment of the Kaiser, which stated: "In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motive of **international policy**, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed."

International Tribunals

As far as handling of the problems of prosecution and punishment of war criminals is concerned, today we are perhaps more favorably situated than at the close of the first world war. Unanimous support has been given by the United Nations to the international tribunals both in Europe and the Far East.

Equally fortunate is the fact that the Tribunal, to mention only the one in the Far East, is served by a panel of outstanding jurists (one of whom, the writer notes with gratification, is a schoolmate of his). These jurists are now charged with the duty "to fix the punishment" of such war criminals as now arraigned before them or as may be apprehended and indicted later. They have the good fortune of having for their guidance a consistent international public policy as just outlined, and the whole-hearted sustenance of General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander (a man shown to be just as determined in safeguarding peace as he was in winning the war).

Under such good auspices, what the judges and prosecutors need is a keen vision as to what effect the present liquidation of that saturnalia of blood and crime, which darkened the days between the autumns of 1931 and 1945, would have for the future. They need, also, a determination to carry out their mission with a firm hand, until the last culprit is accounted for. The fiasco of the Leipzig trials that scandalized the years 1920-1922, the wavering of policy among the Allied Powers, the subterfuge and white-washing of the propagandists and artful apologists in the past, will always serve as danger signals, pointing to where the ship was once wrecked.

Court Rejects Jap Dismissal Motion

LAST minute hope for dismissal of war crimes counts against former Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other indicted war criminals were blasted this week when the International Military Tribunal for the Far East promptly rejected the defense motion.

The motion was submitted by the American attorney for Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's No. 1 "cloak and dagger" operator. Prior to this the court had rejected the defense challenge of the court's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, with the new Japanese Cabinet formed, Emperor Hirohito paid a second call on General MacArthur. Subjects discussed during their one and a half hour confab were not released, but sources close to the palace and to SCAP said that the call was "mostly social."

As the end of the 1946 fiscal year approaches, the U.S. Government is in a much better financial condition than was expected a year ago. Government spending for this year will be roughly US$60,000,000,000, compared with the early estimate of $67,229,000,000. Further, the deficit for this year will be about $22,000,000,000 as compared with the first estimate of $28,620,000,000. Meanwhile, although war production has fallen off and strikes and reconversion problems have raised the unemployment figure, the national income is off only slightly more than US$2,000,000,000 from last year's record high.

Jap POW's Doing Forced Labor In USSR Camps

Large numbers of Jap troops captured in Manchuria are doing forced labor in camps in Siberia, Gori Morishima, Jap Minister to the USSR since 1942, declared on his return to Tokyo last week. He returned with a party of 94 including ex-Ambassador N. Sato, who refused to comment. Morishima said Soviet treatment of Japanese diplomats detained for eight months was "fair and formal." They were allowed freely in Moscow's streets and could buy personal needs.

Morishima said forced labor camps were visible at almost every other stop along the trans-Siberian railway as far west as Irkutsk, five days from the eastern border. The men seemed well-fed and well-treated. He identified them positively by their Jap military uniforms, leggings and field caps, minue insignia.

His statement was significant as no disarmed Jap troops have been repatriated from Manchuria since the surrender last August. The so-called "crack Kwantung Army" estimatedly numbered almost 1,000,000 at the time of Pearl Harbor, but had been drained perhaps to half that number by transfers to Shanghai and other points during the Pacific War. In the Potsdam Declaration, which the USSR signed, it was specified that Jap military forces after being disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

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Disease Finds Many Victims In Honan; Epidemic Prevention Under Way

KAIFENG, Honan, May 27—According to Philip S. T. Chu, field medical officer of UNRRA's Honan Regional Office, who has made a tour of inspection of Western, Southern and Central Honan, kala azar is the most serious disease in the province. Its area of spread covers three-fourths of the province and there are at least 200,000 cases. Some doctors say that the exact number of kala azar victims may be more than half a million. In Central and Eastern Honan, it is more rampant, and is considered as an endemic disease. It is learned that owing to the division of the Yellow River, kala azar germs began to be active and sand flies spread it along either side of the river, which indicates that kala azar, so-called Oriental disease, had its origin in the Yellow River valley.

With the assistance of the International Relief Committee and the Public Health Bureau of the province, CNRRA's Honan Regional Office has established kala azar prevention eight teams in the most-affected areas. The organization will start operations as soon as medical supplies reach Kaifeng. It is estimated that 150,000 cases can be treated during the current year, according to CNRRA's Honan Regional Office's plans.

Relapsing Fever Rampant

In the Yellow River flooded regions, malaria, relapsing fever and dysentery are rampant. With the establishment of the public health teams at Chengchow, Huayuan, Sihua, Fukou and Weisze, more than 500 patients are being treated every day. At Sinyang, Neihsiang, Hsichuan and Shangchiu, more than 3,000 persons have been vaccinated free daily with the result that the number of cases of smallpox reported have greatly decreased during recent days.

In order to combat typhus and relapsing fever, three delousing teams have been established and cover Kaifeng, Chengchow, Huayuankou, Loyang and Sihua. According to statistics, more than 20,000 people, including students, soldiers and famine victims, have been deloused free of charge.

In the flooded Yellow River districts, the famine sufferers are living in their straw dwellings and eating grass and tree bark to satisfy their hunger. In Western Honan, most of the natives, like the ancients are still living in caves which are very damp. In addition, many people in the province lack health education, and their housing, clothing and food conditions are dirty humble and unhygienic. For these reasons, it is possible epidemics may break out at any time.

Cholera Prevention

It is learned from CNRRA's Honan Regional Office that a large quantity of medicines and instruments has been supplied to 138 medical units in the province, and more than 5,000 patients are being treated per day. With a view to preventing the spread of epidemics and cholera, all public, private and government hospitals, and the other public health organizations have been requested to supply information concerning conditions.

According to reports received from different sections of the province, malaria during recent weeks has become active at Loshan and Nanyang, in Southern Honan; at Sinhsiang in Northern Honan; and at Kaifeng; smallpox at Sinyang and its vicinity; dysentery at Shenchiu, Wenhsiang and Chiahsien, in Western Honan, at Loshan; Nanyang and Chingfu, in Southern Honan; at Sinhsiang and Chengchow; typhus, at Loshan and Kashih, in Southern Honan; measles at Chengchow; relapsing fever at Wuyang, Shenchiu, Loshan, Huaiyang and Tenghsien, in Southern Honan: and at Hsunghsien, in Western Honan; and scarlet fever at Loshan and Wensiang.

Anti-Russian Mobs Kill 6 In Orgies At Changchun

Rabble excited by Nationalist propaganda staged scenes reminiscent of the Boxer Rebellion when Changchun fell to Central Government picked troops on May 23, according to Jules Joelson, AFP staff correspondent. According to eyewitness accounts, Joelson said, six Russians were killed, five carried away while other members of the Russian colony of 150 were beaten or otherwise brutally maltreated. Their homes were looted after they were driven out, their persons stripped.

Joelson says May 24, 25 and 26 were particularly distressing as groups of soldiers stopped all white persons and led away Russians who were released only several days later to find their homes cleaned out. A week after Changchun's fall, no Russian dared appear in the street for fear of violence, if not death. The Russians were agreed that the population itself was not basically anti-Russian, the outrages were perpetrated by mobs from villages adjoining Changchun. They were encouraged by the Nationalist troops.

A particularly brutal affair was the leading away of several Russians, their noses pierced by iron rings to which a rope was affixed. Their ultimate fate was not known.

SMG Denies Illegality In Recent Elections

While admitting that, for lack of time, the names of the candidates had not been published, the Shanghai Municipal Government, defendant for the first time in its history in an unprecedented legal action in the Shanghai District Court, entered a general denial of the allegations made by five private citizens in their battle to set aside the election of City Councillors held on April 28. In their four itemized complaints, the plaintiffs charged illegality and the taint of fraud.

The names of the candidates, defense contended, were displayed on the public notice board outside the Administration Building. Each of the other counts were countered with a general denial. Following arguments by counsel, Judge Hsu Foo-ki adjourned the case pending further investigations.

The Municipality was represented in court by a department chief, a section chief and two district office representatives as well as an array of legal talent. The case, unique in the city's legal history, is being followed with keen interest.

Shanghai's health authorities this week were faced with an ever-increasing number of Cholera cases. While there were no signs of the outbreak reaching epidemic proportions, the number was steadily growing and by the middle of this week 60 cases were reported. A compulsory inoculation campaign was scheduled to begin yesterday.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

15-Day Truce Brightens Prospects Of Peace

SCHEDULED signing by the Committee of Three of a 15-day truce agreement, halting fighting in Manchuria, brightened China's peace prospects this week as reports continued to pour into Shanghai of further Nationalist victories in the Northeast, including the capture on Tuesday of Harbin, and of protracted negotiations in Nanking at which the central figure was General of the Army George Marshall, President Truman's special envoy.

With the truce signed, negotiations were to be opened on three points: (1) Permanent cessation of hostilities; (2) Restoration of communications; and (3) Reorganization of the army. Midweek reports from the capital indicated that, following the Generalissimo's return from Manchuria, peace or war hinged on the Communists' acceptance of Gen. Marshall as the supreme arbiter in the coming negotiations. To this, it was said, Gen. Chou En-lai, the Reds' chief delegate, has been opposed.

The truce was due by this weekend to end the headlong advance in Manchuria of the mechanized Nationalist armies, which have captured the Northeast's leading cities in rapid order, the climax coming with their entry into Harbin. Communist claims that Anshan, steel center, and Yingkow, vital port, had fallen into their hands were denied by Nanking.

Carrying out of the truce agreement is to be supervised by a special team which has been ordered by the Committee of Three to proceed from Peiping to Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Trend of the Government's plans regarding the Northeast was revealed by Chen Li-fu, powerful Rightist KMT leader, who said it was possible an area would be assigned to the Communist troops to garrison, provided, of course, hostilities actually cease. Chen added, however, that the Reds must carry out their agreement for reorganization of their armies and to restore communications. Otherwise there could be no peace.

Hardening of the government's attitude toward the Reds was indicated in the suppression in Shanghai and Peiping of Communist news organs, a step which Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei explained with the statement: "No government engaged in armed conflict is expected to tolerate in its midst newspapers giving aid and comfort to the troops revolting against it."

New Bill Would Streamline Congress

SEN. Robert La Follette of Wisconsin introduced a bill into the Senate last week which would streamline Congress so that it would be able to function efficiently in coping with its rapidly increasing legislative and administrative problems.

Among the major reforms suggested are the reduction in the number of standing committees, increase of pay from the present US$10,000 to US$15,000 per year, provision for a paid assistant for each representative and senator, establishment of majority and minority policy committees in both houses to crystalize party policy on major issues, forced registration of lobbyists, and improved controls to make revenue match expenditure.

"Our Government, which was devised for the simpler tasks of the 19th century," La Follette said, "is breaking down under its tremendous load of work."

Total Peace Or Total War: Bevin Urges Settlement

I SAY to the Soviet Government, 'If you value peace above all, do not miss it. It may never come again.'"

Thus spake British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to Moscow in Molotov's recent allegations of Anglo-US attempts to "dictate to Russia." To the House, which he was addressing, and to the world Bevin said:

"I would suggest to the House and to the world and to all public men that they should constantly remind themselves of this: 'If we don't want to have total war, we must have total peace.'"

Bevin's advice to the Soviets was blunt; equally blunt was he in emphasizing that "Only if Russia entered fully into a European settlement could there be any guarantee of permanent peace on the continent of Europe." He urged the Soviets to accept the US proposal for a 25-year agreement to keep Germany disarmed.

For Washington he had this advice: not to be daunted by the Soviet refusal. Try again. He believed the rejection due to unjustified suspicion.

Of himself he said he was resentful of Molotov's implication of attempting to dictate; admitted he had been rebuffed when he offered a 50-year friendship treaty, but said he, too, would keep trying. He added, philosophically, that he hoped for "better luck" when the Foreign Ministers meet again in Paris June 15.

Bevin's foreign affairs review opened a two-day debate in the House of Commons this week. An unsmiling House, an equally grave gallery dotted with notables heard the address, which was eagerly awaited as it was anticipated Bevin would reply to the Molotov charges and to the violent Soviet press campaign directed against "the Anglo-American bloc."

The week saw anything but improvement in the international political atmosphere as the Soviet press and radio kept up their barrage, Byrnes and Bevin being the main targets. What, if anything, Secretary Byrnes proposes to do before or at the Foreign Ministers' meeting next Saturday remains unknown, but it was anticipated by Washington observers that he, like Byrnes, would keep trying to win an agreement with Russia on European problems before, as Bevin phrased it, "deciding on any final alternative course."

American Negroes Appeal To UNO

The National Negro Congress, at present in meeting at Detroit, last week decided to send an appeal to the United Nations Organization for relief against the alleged oppression of 13,000,000 negroes in America. The appeal, made under Article 71 of the UNO Charter which permits consultation between non-governmental organizations and the Economic and Social Council on a matter "within its competence," charged a century of oppression and discrimination based on inhuman, unscientific and fascist theories of "racialism." The Negroes, the appeal continued, "demand full freedom and absolute equality. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. When one is enslaved all are in chains."

First reaction was from Moscow, which, currently in the middle of a press and radio campaign against the American press, pointed out the foul hypocricy of Americans, who while yelling for press freedom all over the world as a safeguard to individual freedom, are carrying on a Hitler-like campaign against 13,000,000 fellow Americans.

Shanghai Landlords Please Note

Three New York landlords are now in prison because of their strenuous efforts to get tenants to move so their properties could be re-rented or sold. One landlord dressed his two children in sheets and hid them in the attic where they clanked chains to scare the tenants into believing the house was haunted, another drilled a hole into the bathroom and then invited his guests to watch the tenants bathe, while the third, taking a more direct approach, set off a dynamite charge under the house.

Mayor Wu Declares War On Speculators Here

IF he can do it, Mayor K. C. Wu of Shanghai will stamp out speculation, lower prices, help increase production and develop commerce—or quit, the city's new mayor told leaders of commerce and industry here at the Chamber of Commerce this week. He promised every encouragement to legitimate business, and threatened immediate, drastic penalties wherever and whenever irregularities are uncovered.

A boom or slump here eventually will affect all China, the Mayor stressed, for Shanghai is the country's key city. Through it goes 90 percent of China's imports as well as a large proportion of exports. He urged frugality in China's hour of dire financial straits, when millions in various provinces are starving.

The Mayor, host to Chinese and foreign leaders, emphasized his first cocktail party here also would be his last. Frugality must be the slogan and, he indicated, he would keep himself busy on the labor, food and price fronts.

Following conferences with Minister of Social Affairs Koh Chen-kong, Mayor Wu last week announced a five-point emergency anti-strike program: (1) Strikes are outlawed. Disputes to be settled by mediation; failing that, arbitration; (2) Punishment of strike instigators; (3) No wages, allowances or bonuses to strikers during walkouts; (4) Punishment of instigators collecting percentages from strikers after a settlement; (5) Maintenance of strict discipline in labor disputes.

Warning labor, the Mayor declared striking was like smashing one's own rice bowl. Here a fortnight, Mayor Wu has tackled his countless problems with decision. Occupied with the labor unrest and food shortage, he has made time to give to rice profiteering by ordering the rearrest of Yung Yun-ming, alleged profiteer; started SMG retrenchment by discharging 101 employees effective June 1; initiated investigation of the enormous key money racket here; begun revamping Shanghai's taxation machinery, which is to be simplified and streamlined; rechristened the police "house-to-house," later "block-to-block" surveillance and search system, as Shanghai's new "police security" plan.

The Mayor has the headaches, but Shanghai, generally surprised and pleased, is getting action.

Kwangtung Pushes Repairs To Damaged Highways

Kwangtung Province's pre-war total of 14,000 kilometers of highways, many sections of which were either damaged or destroyed during the hostilities, are being repaired while construction work to extend the roads also is being rushed, according to the Kwangtung Bureau of Construction, the Chen Yien Pao reports.

The bureau now operates 100 buses along these roads, but reportedly is awaiting delivery from UNRRA of 15,000 truck chassis.

U.S. Navy Making Ready For Seamen's Strike

TEN DAYS before the threatened seamen's strike, all U.S. naval stations this week commenced recruiting ex-servicemen to break the tieup feared when thousands of men quit their ships June 15 if their demands for increased pay and a 40-hour week are refused.

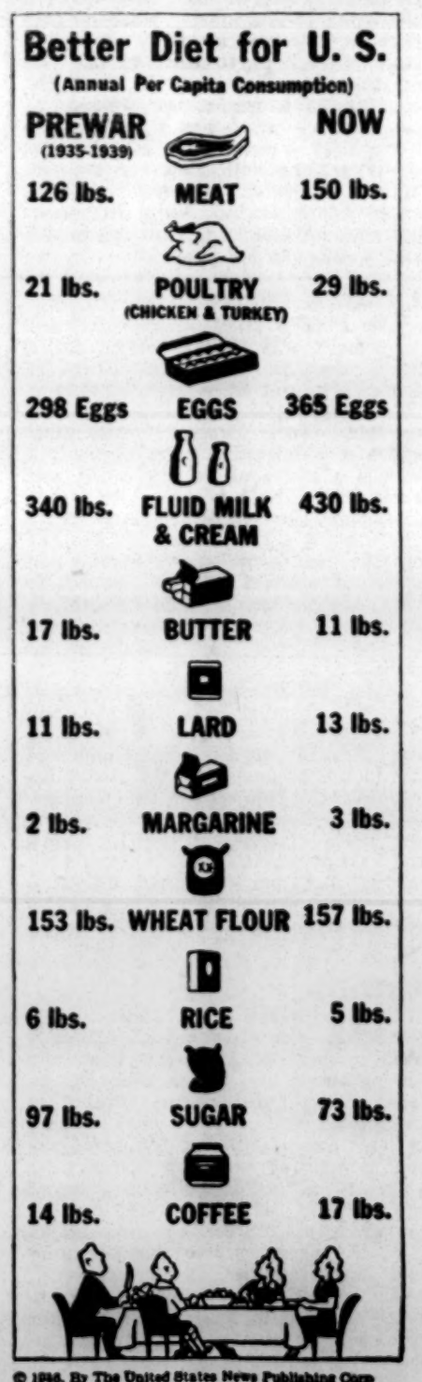
The recruiting began following a virtual declaration of war by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. Five shipping unions are involved and international repercussions are possible as Joe Curran and Harry Bridges, heads of the two biggest groups, have called on shipping members of the World Federation of Trade Unions to consider as "dead ships" vessels operated by the US armed forces. Curran and Bridges hope dockers in Britain, France and Russia will refuse to load or unload ships operated by volunteers to whom Forrestal appealed "to meet the imminent critical situation confronting the country."

Meanwhile, the situation deteriorated during the week when Pacific Coast shipowners announced withdrawal from the government conference seeking to avert a national tieup. A spokesman said the owners had accepted the government's recommendations although they "set a new all-time high and are far in excess of the national pattern." The unions, he added, had evaded accepting, obviously to gain even greater concessions. The unions' demands, it was contended, would torpedo the merchant marine.

A total of 200,000 maritime workers are involved. They are asking increases of 22 to 35 cents per hour and a 40-hour week.

The labor situation in the United States generally was bleak. In the wake of the soft coal strike settlement came announcement of an increase of more than 25 percent per ton to cover the increases provided by the government-union contract which ended the strike. The National Coal Association in a bulletin declared not a single producer was satisfied with the contract, that all the producers would be forced to go out of business as soon as the full impact of the agreement is felt.

President Truman's emergency strike control bill, returned to the House last weekend minus some of its teeth, was voted by the Senate, 61-20, after a week of bitter debate climaxed by a 13½-hour session. Senate amendments deleted the work-or-draft powers; diversion to the Treasury of net profits after compensation to owners of seized industries; loss of strikers' seniority. House approval of the amendments was generally expected.



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House To House Visit Scheme Hits New Snag As Local Cops Object

Despite the Police Bureau's attempts to sugar coat its house to house visit or public surveillance scheme by renaming it the Police Security System, it was still having troubles this week in getting the thing started.

Regular policemen at the Changso Police Station, who were being trnasferred to other areas in order to make room for a batch of 450 especially trained Gestapo agents from the Chungking Police Academy, objected to the transfer saying it would greatly inconvenience them. Serious trouble was averted when Deputy Police Commissioner Yu arrived and agreed to see that the transfers were carried out with as little inconvenience as possible.

What U.S. Papers Say....

OF a wide variety of subjects which filled the editorial columns of America's leading newspapers last week, outstanding was that of Russo-U.S. relations, today at a new low as result of the Molotov report on the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris and Soviet press and radio charges of an anti-USSR Anglo-American bloc. Newspapers generally were critical of the Moscow attitude. Several regretted the Soviet refusal of Byrnes' plan for a Big Four plan to disarm Germany, which they believe the best solution to the European peace treaty problems. The New York Times and Christian Science Monitor found the Molotov statement valuable because it indicated Russian interest in world public opinion.

* * *

RUSSIA

The Washington Star was pessimistic: "Whether or not Mr. Molotov himself actually believes in the charge leveled against Britain and America, and whether or not there may be merit in some of the other points he makes, it is clear that as between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the Western Powers, on the other, the gulf continues to widen," the paper observed, adding, "If ever anything needs goodwill, wisdom and statesmanship of the highest order, the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers will need them to the full when it convenes again."

The Washington Post urged intensified support of UNO, declaring, "Our course remains just as clear as it was before Molotov spoke. It is to be unweary in our support of the United Nations, in our leadership to improve the United Nations. The time has come, indeed, when we ought to try to restore the prestige of the United Nations, already reduced to the status of a debating society by Russia's use of the veto."

"By working with America and Britain," commented the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press, "Russia can gain every legitimate objective of security. Stalin thought so last December when he approved the general idea of an American guarantee against Germany and Japan for 25 years. Somewhere, some time between December and May he changed his mind. Now he chooses to find all kinds of quibbles against the treaty. The task of American statesmanship in the next few months is to change his mind back again."

The New York Herald-Tribune felt it time to call a halt to the war of propaganda with the pointed remark: "It would be well if Mr. Molotov's Pravda interview were the last official word on the fundamentals of foreign policies from any of the great powers until the Council of Foreign Ministers reconvenes."

* * *

U.S.A.

President Truman generally was editorially applauded for his moves to end the coal strike and, to seek, first, legislative action to solve immediate problems and, second, a long-term study to prevent future industrial disputes from threatening the national welfare. "The American people," said the New York World-Telegram and other Scripps-Howard newspapers, "can be proud of their President. The vast majority of his fellow-citizens will support him loyally in such steps as he may have to take."

The Washington Post declared the President "has greatly enhanced his prestige among the rank and file of union members and among the people at large...." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch declared he "had touched the heart of the matter when he said that in any conflict that arises between one particular group, no matter who they may be, and the country as a whole, the welfare of the country must come first." The New York Times was "certain that the President will have the support of the majority in whatever measures are needed to keep this country running and to protect the health and welfare of its people."

* * *

FRANCE

The French financial and economic agreement was widely viewed as an investment in democracy, an act of friendship, and an important step in the reconstruction of France. Said the New York Times: "The most captious Frenchman must agree that this is a generous settlement of war accounts. But it also is a wise and statesman-like settlement. Leon Blum has done a good job for his country in the reasonableness, finesse and spirit of appreciation he brought to the negotiations. And Secretary Byrnes....serves the interests of the United States by clearing the slate...."

The Baltimore Sun remarked: "Even if no other considerations than those of friendship were involved, the French credit just announced would be welcomed by the American people. But the credit has implications which go far beyond such direct considerations. Under its terms, the French associate themselves with us in our long-continued effort to free world trade from the shackles which were imposed upon it during the feverish days in the thirties."

* * *

BRITAIN

On the question of Indian independence, the New York Herald-Tribune was of the view that "By her actions in India and Egypt, Britain has gained immeasurably in prestige and has consolidated, rather than dissipated, the resources that remain to her after her terrible wars.... Effective leadership among the peoples of the world can no longer be maintained by force alone. .... A slave empire, as Germany and Japan proved, is too wasteful, alienates too many internal and external forces, to operate with either efficiency or any regard for human decency."

Italy Votes For Republic, King Humberto II Out

ONE more kingdom fell by the wayside this week as the Italian nation, by a majority of approximately 1,800,000, voted for a republic and swept King Humberto II off Italy's throne and with him, the House of Savoy, in a futile attempt to save which Humberto's father, Victor Emmanuel III, had abdicated last month. Humberto's reign lasted just 26 days.

The elections, concluded by midweek, made the Christian Democratic Party, led by Premier Alcide de Gaspari, the country's strongest political group as its position was strengthened by late returns. Second were the Socialists while the Communists ran third.

Another setback for Communism was witnessed in Europe this week with announcement from Paris of the election results for 566 out of the 582 seats in the National Assembly:

MRP (Progressive Catholics	163
Communist Party	144
Socialist Party	124
Radical-Socialists	45
PRL (Rightists)	37
Moderates	25

Austin Named To UNO As Stettinius Resigns

EDWARD R. Stettinius, Jr., ex-Secretary of State and permanent U.S. representative on UNO's Security Council, resigned last week although both President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes did their best to persuade him to remain at his post. Stettinius, 45, reportedly was dissatisfied because he allegedly was acting as "virtual office boy" to the State Department, which he headed as Byrnes' predecessor.

In a statement, Stettinius declared that having entered government service in 1940 at President Roosevelt's request, he was asking early acceptance of his resignation now that "the ship, whose keel was laid at Dumbarton Oaks and launched at San Francisco, has put to sea fully equipped and manned."

President Truman has selected Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican, to succeed Stettinius. The appointment is not effective until next January, however, the White House explained, as Senator Austin cannot take over till the end of the current Senate's term.

Ford, Chevrolet Planning '47 Cars Under $1000

A new division each at Ford and Chevrouet will manufacture 1947 cars under US$1000 for the mass market, these leading American automobile manufacturers have announced.

Prices of 1946 cars recently were raised in the US, as the new OPA (Office of Price Administration) ceiling has been boosted to take into account material costs, engineering improvements and increased wages. In 1942 a Chevrolet four-door sedan sold for US$833 at the factory; in 1946 the ceiling was US$873 before adjustment for higher wages.

What Chinese Papers Say...

REORGANIZATION of the National Military Affairs Commission into the National Defense Ministry has called forth many editorials during the week. The **Sin Wan Pao** said that it represented an important improvement in China's governmental system and military setup and deserved the hearty support of the entire nation.

The **Ho Ping Jih Pao** declared the move meant China has begun to follow the path of unification, aggrandisement and reconstruction. "We greatly rejoice at the fact that after suffering from disturbances created by the militarists for 33 years, the Republic of China has now adopted a new military system which is at once sound and effective. To guarantee the effectiveness of this new system and the success of the present task of reorganizing the armed forces, creating a modern army, and building up a national defense system, military officers throughout the country must observe faithfully General Ho Ying-chin's admonitions and cultivate the attitude which the military men of a new China ought to assume."

The **Shun Pao** saw a new page written in China's modern military history. "This reform not only can be considered as a great military reform since the organization of the present Chinese Army at Whampoa, Kwangtung, but also represents a great improvement in China's governmental system and military setup."

The **Hsin Min Pao** in a sharp and critical analysis took an entirely different view: "Although the National Military Council was abolished, the rights and powers of the Chairman of the Council remain and have been shifted to the Chairman of the National Government. The Minister of National Defense will handle only ordinary military administrative affairs.

"Legally, the Ministry of National Defense, like the other ministries is organized under the Executive Yuan, but it must be mentioned that the new Ministry is different from the other ministries as it is responsible to the Executive Yuan on military administrative affairs and simultaneously responsible to the Chairman of the National Government on military activities and military orders such as the suppression of banditry. The organization of the Ministry is larger than that of other ministries and the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army under the Ministry is at the same time directly responsible to the Chairman of the National Government. It is more or less similar to the former Japanese system under which the Chief of Staff of the Army could report directly to the Japanese Emperor and be responsible only to the Japanese Emperor. Under the present system, the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army is not directly responsible to the Minister of National Defense. Furthermore, commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air forces are responsible to the Chairman of the National Government and the Chief of Staff. This further limits the rights and powers of the Minister of National Defense, who is but an ordinary administrative official."

* * *

PEACE OR WAR?

The general situation politically has become very dull indeed, following the success of military operations by the Nationalist forces in the Northeast, but at the same time it has come to a stage where a decision must be made.

The **Wen Wei Pao** wrote bluntly, "It is within the next few days that the decision will have to be reached as to whether there shall be an overall peace or an overall war. President Chiang Kai-shek will be returning to Nanking shortly, and we are waiting to see what caption he is going to give to this page of history. The Government, the Communists, General Marshall and third party representatives have all proposed new peace formulas, and the willingness of all parties concerned to make public the problem is indicative of the fact that the situation has improved.

"The one prayer of the people now is that the civil war shall cease as soon as possible; they strongly oppose the use of force, no matter what form it may take. For its own sake, the Government should change its attitude immediately. If it still insists upon 'taking over' Tsitsihar and Harbin, thereby losing entirely the goodwill of the people, it will have paid too high a price."

* * *

LABOR UNREST

The **Chiao Sen Pao** no longer sees a problem between labor and management, but one between labor, management and the government. It urges the authorities to adopt the American measure of issuing emergency orders designed to prevent and halt strikes, and to punish severely those political intriguers who stir up and direct the strikes from behind the curtain.

The **Cheng Yien Pao** believes that the most effective way of preventing labor unrest is to force down the prices of commodities, and that in trying to force down commodity prices, one should begin with rice.

The **Shih Shih Hsin Pao** considers the present labor strikes in Shanghai are economic in nature, not political, and advocated mutual concessions by both labor and management. The paper declared: "If the civil war does not stop, if communications are not restored, and if the inflation is allowed to continue, then the few factories we now have will be compelled to close and the unemployment problem, already serious, will become even more serious. All in all, the key to the problem still lies in internal peace and economic stability."

Franco-Siamese Border Dispute Raises Legal Complexities

THE Siamese, in their semi-official complaint to the UNO last week over alleged French invasion of Siamese territory, pose a complex legal question for the United Nations Organization, should the latter decide to hold full hearings in the event current British mediation attempts fail.

While the Siamese claim that the French, in crossing the Mekong River, invaded Siamese territory, there is the possibility that the French may consider the territory concerned rightfully part of Indo-China, since it was this section of the Kingdom of Laos—which is part of Indo-China—that the French were forced to cede to Siam in 1941.

The status of this territory is still in doubt because the Siamese, who also helped themselves to some British territory which the Japanese offered during the Pacific War and who promptly handed it back following the Japanese surrender, have given no indication that they intend to return the territory the Japanese helped them get from the French.

U.S. Scientist Dies Of Atomic "Burns"

DR. Louis Slotin, 36 year-old scientist who exposed himself to atomic radiation when he dispersed fissionable material and thereby prevented more serious injury to others in the Los Alamos, New Mexico Atomic Bomb laboratory, died last week. Dr. Slotin was the second man to die from radiation at Los Alamos. Dr. Daghsian died several months ago in a similar mishap.

Meanwhile, in Washington there were indications that officialdom was beginning to view with concern this latest Pandora's Box when Representative Trimble of Arkansas submitted a bill to the House providing for measures to carry on the government should an Atomic bomb wipe out the entire executive branch at one blow.

Representative Trimble suggests that senior officers of the Army, Navy and Air Forces be empowered to select a civilian to assume the presidency if temporarily the chief executive and his cabinet were all killed. Next step would be a caucus of State Governors to appoint a candidate to fill the vacancy until the next election.

LI YU-YUAN, 19-year-old concubine of Henry Pu-yi, China's last Emperor and more recently Japanese-installed puppet Emperor of Manchukuo, was arrested in Changchun by the Central Government this week. Li, who was 16 when she was selected for Pu-yi, is reported to have returned to her home in Changchun following the Emperor's capture by the Russians last year.

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LI SHENG-WU, puppet education minister, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by the Nanking High Court this week.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Marking the end of 46-year stay, French colonial troops are leaving North China this month. The troops departures are in line with the new treaty signed by China and France following the Japanese surrender.

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The Szechuen-Shensi Highway Bureau and educational authorities in the interior have agreed upon a plan whereby 450 buses will be assigned to move students from the interior to the coast. These buses will move approximately 15,000 of the estimated 100,000 students still remaining in the interior.

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Opium Burning Memorial Day was observed in Peiping on June 3 by the burning of the Empress Dowager's opium pipe, along with a large quantity of seized opium. The rites were in observance of the opium burning incident which set off the Opium War.

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China plans to open two additional consulates in Malaya. One will be at Ipoh and the other at Malacca.

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The Government of Hongkong last week gave the Chinese residents of the crown colony an additional seat on the unofficial council. While the Executive Council previously was composed of six official and three unofficial members, including one Chinese unofficial member, the Council now has four unofficial members—two Chinese and two British.

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The west coast port of Penang, first British settlement on the Malay Peninsula, last week regained the status of a free port which it lost during the Japanese occupation.

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A continuous cable service from London, across Scandinavia and by land cable across Russia and Siberia, to Nagasaki is to be restored this summer following the repair of the Vladivostok-Nagasaki cable, according to the Evening Post.

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The Association of Former Inmates of the Bridge House prison was reported last week to be gaining numerous members among Chinese and foreigners who were jailed and tortured there during the war by the Japanese.

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More than 1000 of Shanghai's 2000 German residents have petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for permission to remain in China. Repatriation to Germany is scheduled for this month.

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A new national defense plan will be drawn up by the new Ministry of National Defense, according to Minister Pai Chung-hsi.

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More than 80 Chinese, including 30 students, have signified their desire to return to China from Germany via the next available transportation, the Chinese Military Mission in Germany reported last week.

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The Department of Commerce has revealed that the U.S. Government provided nearly US$1,750,000 worth of civilian goods for relief and rehabilitation to Allied nations during the two and a half years ending last January 1.

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The 90th session of the Japanese Diet is scheduled to open the middle of this month. The session has been delayed by technical difficulties in preparing the budget for the coming fiscal year.

Ten cases of rare Chinese books that were stolen by the Japanese in Hongkong in 1942 were turned over to the Chinese Government by SCAP's foreign property custodian last week. Some of the books are said to date back to the Sung Dynasty. An additional 35,000 volumes will be shipped to China later.

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An Indian "well of death," the water of which burns the flesh like sulphuric acid, was responsible for the death of seven persons who attempted to swim in it last week. The well, which previously had a salty taste, had been "doctored" with some wild fruit, which is now supposed to have caused a corrosive chemical reaction. Prior to the addition of the fruit, the well had been used for drinking and bathing for decades.

* * *

Demobilization of the 205th Division of the Central Government's Youth Army was reported under way at Kweiyang last week. Soldiers ready to return to their homes have been organized into groups to travel by truck, while those awaiting transportation are undergoing demobilization training in a camp.

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Virtually all 80 seats for Siam's first Senate were captured by the Constitutional Front, composed of a coalition ticket. Senate members are elected by the lower house.

* * *

United Airlines last week announced the signing of a US$9,000,000 contract with the Army Air Transport Command for trans-Pacific flights between California and Japan. The schedule, which will supplement regular ATC runs, calls for four daily round-trips from California to Hawaii and a daily round trip flight from Hawaii to Tokyo.

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A new high in Chinese-language newspaper circulation was reported this week when the Sin Wan Pao announced that on June 1 it sold 212,486 copies.

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Hopes were expressed in Washington last week for the early establishment of a U.S. Consulate in Northern Korea. Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov was reported to have agreed to the move if the Americans could show need for its establishment. The Americans, meanwhile, have for some time permitted a Russian consulate to function in Southern Korea.

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Forty National Assembly delegates from Tibet were scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this week for a short visit before returning to Nanking where they at present are staying pending the convocation of the National Assembly.

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Shanghai now has 5763 military cars, 5401 private automobiles and 1819 taxis. In addition there are 26,185 rickshas, 25,394 pedicabs and 93,931 bicycles. The number of public busses is only 65.

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At the end of April this year there were 47,861 foreign residents in Shanghai, comprising 17,480 families, according to the local Police Bureau. Of the total, 24,930 were men and 22,931 were women, representing about 1.43 percent of the total population of the city. Divided into national groups the breakdown of foreign residents is as follows:

American—610; Austrian—3364; British—2587; French—1875; German—2593; Italian—1042; Korean—2606; Polish—1210; Portuguese—2035; Russian (Soviet citizens)—4624; Stateless—9807.

France Gets Huge Loan; Russia Objects

The United States last week extended to France a US$1,370,000,000 credit which involved the writing off of lend-lease supplies already delivered and the supplying of American exchange for French reconstruction.

There is no "escape clause" on US$650,000,000 of the credit, but there is one of the UN$720,000,000 balance providing that if "adverse economic conditions" result in making it "not in the interests of the two countries," the payment may be deferred.

Meanwhile, Moscow, apparently disappointed in the outcome of the recent French elections and suspecting that American gold was responsible for the failure of the Communists to make a clean sweep, reported in a Tass dispatch from Paris that the French people gave the loan a lukewarm reception because the United States handed France a "Shylock deal." Only the French Socialists and rightists hailed the loan as a "historical event," and then only for electioneering purposes, the report added.

U.S. May Proble UNRRA's Failure In Relief Work

A special U.S. Government observer may be coming to Shanghai soon to investigate black market operations in UNRRA food and the startling report that less than 10 percent of all UNRRA shipments to Shanghai have reached the most desperate famine areas. In revealing this possibility, the New York Herald-Tribune emphasized the Chinese (CNRRA) failure to get adequate supplies into Hupeh and Hunan. Honan, where conditions are reported by Review correspondents at Kaifeng and Hengyang to be heart-rending, was not mentioned.

Lack of internal transport was said to be a factor and high speed diesel-engined US Navy LSM's, manned by Chinese trained by American experts, may be employed to negotiate the Upper Yangtze, which a LSM recently did in 10 days.

Washington last week was startled by reports published in New York blaming CNRRA for the sale of food to black marketeers and saying UNRRA representatives in Shanghai are "apparently not responsible" for such sales. Reorganization of UNRRA personnel in China now being carried out, it was emphasized, had nothing to do with these irregularities.

Olmstead Quits CNRRA

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead has resigned as deputy director of operations of CNRRA, effective June 1, it was announced last week. The resignation was sent directly to Major Gen. L. W. Rooks, now in Shanghai to carry out a reorganization of personnel. No formal statement was made by Col. Olmstead, who had quit as UNRRA operations director to take the CNRRA less than three weeks before his resignation.

Who's Who in China

GENERAL CHEN CHENG army officer; born at Ching-tien, Chekiang, 1896; graduate of the Artillery Course of the Paoting Military Officers' College, June, 1922; upon graduation successively served as instructor in the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, company commander,

GENERAL CHEN CHENG
陳誠字辭修

regiment commander and field-commander of the artillery corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1923-27; acting director of the military bureau of the Military Affairs Commission, Dec., 1927; commander of the 11th Division of the Nationalist Army, Sept., 1928; commander of the 18th Nationalist Army, August, 1930; field commander of the Northern Route of the Communist Suppression Forces for the Provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh, Dec., 1932 to March, 1934; director of the Military Readjustment Committee of the Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; director and concurrently military instructor of the Lushan Summer Training Corps, May, 1935; chief of staff of the Ichang Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commissin, February, 1936; commander-in-chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces for the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Suiyuan and Ninghsia, June 1936; director of Canton Branch of the Central Military Academy, Sept., 1936; chief of staff of the Canton Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, October, 1936; vice-director and concurrently chief-of-staff of the Wuhan Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Dec., 1936; preparatory director of Lushan Military Officers Training Corps, April, 1937; member of the Military Readjustment Committee for the Provinces of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, April, 1937; administrative vice-Minister of War, May, 1937; commander-in-chief of the 15th Group Army, vice-commander of 4th Preparatory Army and concurrently field commander and later commander in chief of the 3rd War Zone, 1937; vice-commander-in-chief of the 7th War Zone, Dec., 1937; Garrison Commander of Wuhan Areas, January, 1938; vice-director of the first Group of the Military Training Corps of the Military Affairs Commission, May, 1938; concurrently commander in chief of the 9th War Zone and Military Control Area of Hupeh, June, 1938; vice-director of the Guerilla Warfare Corps, Feb., 1939; commander in chief of the 6th War Zone, October, 1939; concurrent Chairman of Hupeh provincial Government, July, 1940; commander of the Chinese Expedition Forces, Feb. 1943; commander of 1st War Zone, July, 1944; Minister of War, since Dec., 1944; concurrent commander in chief of the Rear Movement Army and instructor of the Central Military Training Corps, October, 1945; at present, he is also member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee; member of board of directors of the Central Military Academy; member of Central Training Commission; instructor of the Central Training Corps, Secretary General of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, chief of staff of the National Defence Ministry; besides devoting himself to military duties he is also interested in the study of political science and economics; through the introduction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he married Miss Tan Chang, daughter of the late President Tan Yen-kai of the Executive Yuan, in January, 1932; address: Mnistry of National Defense, Nanking.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DR. H. H. KUNG, governor of the Bank of China and former president of the Executive Yuan, last week told a group of newspaper reporters at a cocktail party given by Mayor K. C. Wu that relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party will improve if both sides do their best for the benefit of the people and nation irrespective of party position.

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CHEN KUNG-PO, former president of the Nanking puppet regime was executed in Soochow on June 3 by a firing squad. An American returned student, Chen became "president" upon the death in Japan in October, 1944, of Wang Ching-wei.

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MIHAIL IVANOVICH KALININ, former president of the Soviet Union, died on June 3 following a prolonged illness. Kalinin, who was 70, had asked to be relieved of the presidency of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union for reasons of health on March 19.

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YUAN FU-TIEN, 24 year-old Chinese air cadet shot and killed himself on May 29 in Denver, Colorado, when he was on the point of being apprehended for the slaying of two fellow students. Yuan, apparently deranged, had shot two other Chinese cadets the previous night.

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DR. SUN FO, president of the Legislative Yuan, told members of the American University Club last week that the problem of internal differences in China can and must be solved by political and peaceful means.

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CHIANG CHING-KUO, Generalissimo Chiang's eldest son, may be appointed Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, according to reports in the Chinese press.

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GEN. HO YING-CHIN, retiring chief of staff of the Chinese Army, will not go abroad as previously reported, according to a report from Nanking. He will be appointed director of the Strategic Advisory Committee of the National Defense Ministry. In this new position, the report said, General Ho will serve as advisor to the President when normal conditions prevail, but in time of war he will direct military operations jointly with the chief of staff of the Chinese Army.

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DR. MA YING-CHOU, member of the Legislative Yuan and prominent economist, was reported to have been prevented from delivering a scheduled address by the local police on May 30. Dr. Ma, who has been quite outspoken in his criticisms of the Government's economic and financial policy, told a Chinese interviewer who questioned him about the ban: "The police do not want me to speak so I shall not speak."

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CARDINAL THOMAS TIEN, who arrived here from San Francisco last week, conducted a high mass at the Catholic Church at Zikawei Sunday which was attended by 5000 local Catholics.

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YUNG TEH-SUNG, 72 year-old textile and flour magnate, was released by his abductors last week after more than a month's detention. Reports concerning ransom money paid varied from 70 to 300 gold bars, while some sources said that no ransom was paid. Three hundred gold bars at the current market rate would be approximately CNC$540,000,000 or about US$275,000.

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SHEN NAN-CHEN, new director of the local German Affairs Commission took over the duties of his office last week from outgoing director Capt. T. Y. Yang.

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MARSHALL LUNG YUN, recently deposed governor of Yunnan, and now president of the Military Board of the National Government was scheduled to arrive in Nanking via steamer from Chungking this week.

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LIN PAI-SHENG, puppet Chinese Minister of Information, was sentenced to death last week following his conviction on charges of collaborating with the Japanese. Execution was scheduled to take place within 20 days.

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L. T. YUAN, chairman of the local Rice Control Association and chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce under the Japanese was sentenced to life imprisonment this week by the Shanghai High Court. He was convicted of aiding and abetting the enemy by supplying rice to the Japanese.

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ARCHBISHOP VICTOR, head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping last week. He was greeted by 2000 people at the Orthodox Cathedral following his arrival.

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CHIANG KUNG-MEI, first post-war commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, was sentenced to five and one-half years following his conviction on charges of corruption, malfeasance in office and misappropriation. He was alleged to have misappropriated public funds amounting to CNC$50,000,000.

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TSU YEE-SUNG was scheduled to relieve K. K. Lin as chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the local Police Headquarters, according to Chinese press reports.

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LIU HSING-CHEN, former director of the Economic Bureau of the puppet city government, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and deprived of his civil rights for 10 years by the Shanghai High Court last week.

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HSIAO CHENG and PAN SHU-LUN were appointed vice ministers of Economic Affairs last week. Hsiao will serve as political vice-minister, while Pan will be administrative vice-minister.

Markets Here Quiet, Fluctuations Limited; Rice Situation Shows Improvement

DURING the week ending June 1, Shanghai markets were quiet with little fluctuation in quotations. Gold opened on Monday at $1,790,000 and closed at the same price on Saturday with $1,820,000 as the maximum and $1,780,000 as the minimum for the week, representing a decrease of $52,500 when compared with the previous week because of continued sales by speculators and investors in view of the large arrival of gold stocks from other cities.

The Central Bank of China continued to sell gold during the week at the following prices:

	Bars	Sale Price
May 27	135	$1,780,000
28	132	1,775,000
29	142	1,780,000
30	140	1,770,000
31	330	1,840,000
June 1	21	1,785,000

The fact that the market was slightly firm on May 31 was due to the rumor that a new currency to be known as "Sun" would be introduced by the Chinese Government. However, when the Central Bank continued to sell as many as 330 bars, the market again became quiet.

This week, however, the market was slightly firm with gold quoted on June 5 at $1,820,000 because of the rumor that there might be revision of the foreign exchange rate in China. However, it must not be overlooked that the prices of gold in many other cities, such as Tientsin, Taiyuan and Canton are much higher than in Shanghai, which may be the real reason for the increase in price here as many operators undoubtedly took advantage to sell gold in Taiyuan, Tientsin and other cities, buying in Shanghai.

U.S. Dollars Steady

The American bank note market very closely followed the fluctuations in the gold market. One US dollar was quoted on June 1 at $2,330, representing a decrease of only $10 when compared with the previous day. The dollar ruled steady all week, being quoted at $2,330 on June 4.

Stocks and shares dropped slightly in quotations as money situation became tight by the end of last week and in the early part of this week before the Dragon Boat Festival, which is one of the three major settlement days in China. The other two are the Autumn Festival and Lunar New Year's Day. Although news was circulated to the effect that the Chinese Stock Exchange would be reopened within three weeks, the stock market remained dull and quiet. The black market interest rate increased once again to 18 cents.

Rice Situation Better

Mayor K. C. Wu has definitely improved the rice situation by taking drastic measures to control the rice market and to eliminate speculation and hoarding of this important tration of stocks in the rice shops and individual families, which is reported to total around 900,000 piculs, sufficient to meet Shanghai's demand for three months because of continuous supply from the rice-producing areas and from foreign countries, chiefly Siam and Brazil, the new Mayor ordered the arrest of a number of the leading rice merchants in town, who were accused of speculation in rice. The severe punishment of these merchants, as threatened by the City Government, would further stabilize the rice market.

However, the supply of rice is still limited, judging from the poor harvest of this year. Until the new harvest is ready next October, large quantities must be imported from foreign countries or brought down from Szechuen to meet local demand.

Other markets remained quiet during the week. The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in Shanghai:

	May 25	June 1
Gold	$1,842,000	$1,790,000
US$ Notes	2,340	2,330
Bond C	7,850	6,550
Wing On Textile	6,030	5,900
Ewo Cotton	13,900	11,800
Rice	57,500	53,000
Wheat Flour	17,500	16,300
Peanut Oil	64,000	63,000
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,310,000	1,310,000
Raw Silk	2,600,000	2,580,000
Artificial Silk	1,470,000	1,350,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	9,300	9,200
Koo Ban Soap	42,500	43,000
My Dear Matches	580,000	580,000

Labor Here Restive

Although it is erroneous to say that all the many current labor disputes have been caused by political reasons, it is not correct to say that the labor unrest is not due to economic reasons. This is evidenced by the simple fact that the cost of living index for workers during May registered an increase of 52 percent as compared with April. This followed the trend of living costs which during the seven-month period from November 1945 to May 1946 registered an all-round increase of 333 percent, showing that prices here are about four times what they were in November.

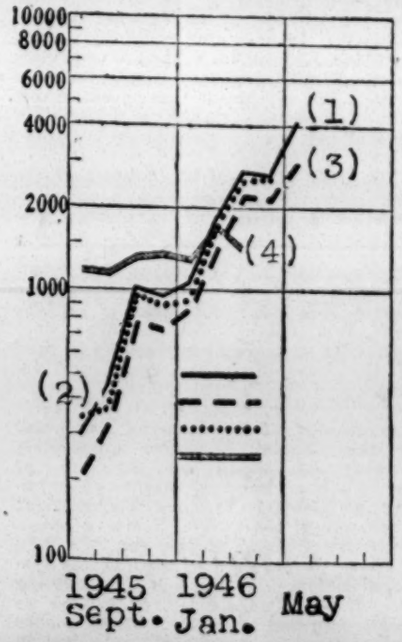
The municipal Cost of Living Index shows that during the months of December and April only there were slight decrease of nine and 2.2 percent respectively. But while these two months showed only slight drops, increases were much sharper, the greatest being in February, where the jump was approximately 70 percent over January.

The comparative figures, showing the percentage increase or decrease in the figures, are as follows:—

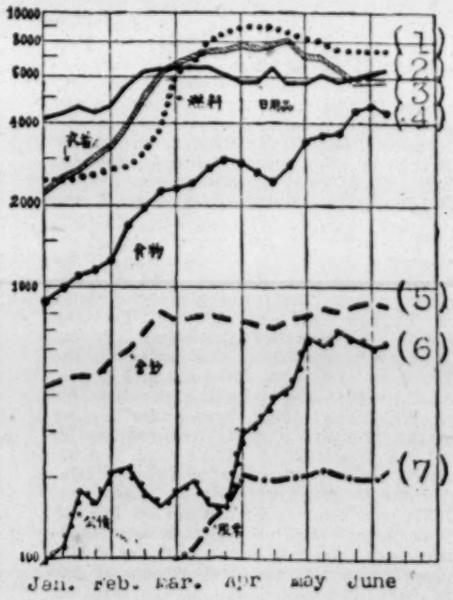
MONTH	INDEX	FLUCTUATION
Nov. '45	1021	——
Dec. '45	945	(9 p.c. down)
Jan. '46	1062	(12 p.c. up)
Feb. '46	1845	(70 p.c. up)
Mar. '46	2754	(52 p.c. up)
Apr. '46	2694	(2.2 p.c. down)
May '46	4095	(52 p.c. up)

While clothing has for many months past occupied the leading position, with the food index at about half that of clothing, the May index for food registered the greatest increase over last month's indices, showing an increase over April for food of 82 percent, whereas

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SHANGHAI.



1) Cost of Living Index of workers. 2) Shanghai Commodity Wholesale Price Index. 3) Cost of Living Index of Office Employees. 4) Chungking Commodity staple food. In addition to the regis-



1) Fuel. 2) Daily necessities. 3) Clothing. 4) Good. 5) Gold. 6) Bonds. 7) Stocks.

all the other items registered an increase of less than 10 percent.

The comparative indices for the months of April and May, showing the relative increases, follow:—

ITEM	APRIL	MAY	INCREASE
Food	24598	45231	82 percent
Housing	30385	29468	4 percent
Clothing	50269	51838	3 percent
Miscellaneous	29782	32511	9 percent

Thus it is evident from the figures above that the big jump in May's cost of living index has almost entirely been brought about by a sharp increase in the price of foodstuffs.

The accompanying two charts clearly show that the wholesale price index in Chungking during the past few months is far lower than that of the index in Shanghai, also the great increase in the cost of living as well as the general rise of indices of commodity prices in this city.

Government Trusts Continue To Grow

ORGANIZATION of new Government monopolies and trusts continued throughout the week, with several new firms entering fields formerly run exclusively by private enterprise. Reason for this rapid Government invasion of the private domain was said by some business circles to be the result of private industry's inability to get itself organized to cope with the present unusual economic difficulties. Others pointed out the case of the recent rice scandal in Shanghai, saying that when the government attempted to promote economic recovery through private channels, the squeeze and corruption was too great to tolerate and that the Government was fast losing faith in the individual businessman.

In any event the handwriting on the wall was unmistakable. Unless China's businessmen moved rapidly they soon would be faced with ever decreasing fields for investment and would be up against competition from gigantic official and semi-official combines in nearly all business and industrial lines.

Among the larger government-sponsored enterprises either formed this week or slated for early organization were: A National Resources Commission electrical plant to manufacture a complete line of electrical products under Westinghouse patents; a Ministry of Communications shipping combine with an initial 29 ships plying from Shanghai to San Francisco, to London, to the Cape of Good Hopes and to the Philippines; the South Anhwei Development Company, capitalized at CNC$100,000,000 and which will engage in import and export trade, as well as management of mines and factories; the Communication Material Supply Company, organized by the Ministry of Communications for the purpose of supplying China with all needed communications equipment; the Chung Hua Marine Products Company, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and the Taiwan Products Company, organized by the Taiwan Bureau of Trade to facilitate trade between Shanghai and Taiwan.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Shanghai's 186 banks had deposits totaling CNC$80,000,000,000 at the end of last month.

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Because of a lack of machinery only 13 of a total of 61 wells in the Kansu Oil Field are now producing. These 13 wells are capable of producing 4,000,000 gallons of oil yearly. Meanwhile, the Government is reported planning to open wells in Sinkiang Province, which is said to be rich in oil.

* * *

A Ministry of Finance spokesman last week was reported to have issued a new denial of the long-persistant rumors that the Government would issue a new "SUN" currency replacing CNC. During the week the market was again plagued with unconfirmed rumors that the official exchange rate would be altered.

* * *

Failure of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, largest Philippine gold producer, to establish a transfer office in Manila, was blamed for the confusion in Benguet share trading throughout the world last week. Shares, which brought only US$2.50 in Manila, were currently selling for as high as US$4.00 in New York.

* * *

Sales of enemy property during May by the Customs, Central Trust, China Textile Development Company, the China Vegetable Oil Company, the China Paper Company and other institutions totaled CNC$40,000,000,000.

* * *

The joint office of the Four Government banks is scheduled to extend CNC$50,000,000,000 in loans to salt merchants beginning this month, according to Chinese press reports, which added that some sections of the salt industry were reaping an enormous harvest in transporting salt from Tsingtao to Hankow at a profit of 70 percent.

* * *

American and Shanghai manufactured cigarettes were blamed for the closing of 100 tobacco factories in Kunming in recent weeks.

* * *

Slight price decreases were noted in the Shanghai lumber market last week with the reported arrival of considerable quantities of American lumber. In addition to shipments reported already received or on the way, ships lying in the river awaiting unloading facilities were reported to be carrying 800,000 feet of West Coast lumber.

* * *

The U.S. Bureau of the Census announced last week that cotton broad-woven goods production amounted to 2,251,000,000 linear yards in the first quarter of 1946. This is an increase of 171,000,000 yards over the fourth quarter of 1945. Production of tire cord and fabric increased to 120,000,000 pounds.

* * *

Shanghai banks are reported to have decided to organize a joint Bank's Reserve Treasury with a capital of CNC$2,000,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the banks in times of tight money. Banks needing funds may barrow from the treasury with title deeds, stocks and shares or gold bars as securities for a limited period of one month only.

* * *

The Bureau of Resources Supply is reported to have received 5000 bales of cotton yarn which it bought in America. Half of the shipment has already been stored in the godowns of the Central Trust, while the rest was scheduled to be unloaded this week.

* * *

The Customs this week notified importers that they must clear Customs' godowns of imported merchandise stored there by the end of August. This move was made because the godowns are becoming filled with recently imported goods.

* * *

The first post-war shipment of Chinese wood oil. amounting to 900 tons, to America left here this week for San Francisco.

* * *

Local flour mill owners have requested a CNC$50,000,000,000 loan from the Government for the purchase of wheat. Flour mills in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces have a capacity of 141,000 bags of wheat flour per day, requiring 94,000 piculs of wheat.

* * *

Pessimism regarding the future sugar production of Taiwan was expressed this week by local industrialists who pointed out that while annual production in pre-war years was 1,400,000 tons, only 60,000 tons will be produced this year and next year's output is estimated at only 40,000 tons.

* * *

Local banks were reported this week to be refusing to accept Chinese National Currency notes of small denomination, saying that it is too expensive to employ people to count, $1, $5 and $10 notes.

* * *

Drawings for Government bond redemption are scheduled here on June 10. Drawings will be for Consolidated Bond E, Relief Bonds of 1938, Construction Bonds of 1941 and the Victory Bonds of 1942.

* * *

As from June 11, businessmen may produce, transport, sell or export copper, lead, tin and a few other kinds of minerals, according to an order of the Executive Yuan. It will be recalled that during the war all metals were under government control.

* * *

The Chinese Consul-General in Singapore has petitioned the British authorities to lift the restrictions on remittances to China by Overseas Chinese. According to present regulations, each Chinese can only remit 40 Singapore dollars per month.

* * *

The power to say "yes" or "no" to a Russian loan should the Truman administration recommend one, is now in the hands of Congress, since the Import-Export Bank has now used up virtually all of its funds and can do no more lending until its capital is increased by Congressional action.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Old China Hand

CHINA IN THE SUN by Randall Gould. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1946. US$3.50, 403 pps. Reviewed by John Ahlers.

I SHOULD like everyone with an interest in contemporary China to get hold of a volume of this very timely book, and to read it right away. Old-timers with many years of China experience will once more see unrolled the pageant of recent Far Eastern history through which they lived. In the light of current events, and especially in that of Gould's display and comment, they will be reminded of many a significant turn in events now half-forgotten, and will be given many a new angle from which to get a new glimpse of the situation. Newcomers to China will not find a better book to give them background, for the past 20 odd years, on what is what in China.

The volume is a sizable one; there are some 140,000 words. Yet it is all easy reading, compiled with a light hand and persuasively presented. I've known Gould for years, and he is the most prolific writer of my acquaintance. Yet he's not just striving for the maximum of lineage but makes a continuous effort at objective correctness and subjective honesty. You will hear many a *bon-mot* from him, but he is not really light-hearted about anything; he takes things to heart. And so has he written, quite true to his character, a very sensible, very balanced, very humane, open-eyed and open-minded presentation of modern China as he experienced here himself in more than 20 long years of journalistic work in this country.

There is no crusading or preaching; there is no one pet theory which the author should like to put over on the reader. His presentation is of the fact-searching type, and it is truly amazing how he manages to give a multiplicity of angles of view, representing different states of mind and of interests in the holders of the various angles of view, on every one of the major problems of current China. Gould shows no partisanship at all, though he takes no pains to hide his own thoroughly American mid-Western democratic convictions and humanitarian feelings. Just read the daily papers, and if you feel intrigued by some event in China, look up the index at the end of Gould's book and read his pages on the subject. You certainly will learn something you either did not know at all, or did not see in the same light as before perusal.

In the light of the present situation, in early June, 1946, there are three subjects on which Gould's presentation and judgment of past events and current problems are of main interest. Subject Number One is the obvious present discontent of a large section of the American community in China with the state of affairs prevailing here since the end of the war. Here is Gould's chapter "Uncle Chump from over the Hump," a true gold mine of information. He gives both the Chinese and the American views, and makes no bones about there being to certain extent conflicting interests. Especially all those who in wartime could not go to Free China may expect a good deal of enlightenment from this chapter.

Subject Number Two is China's relationship to the USSR. Gould is no sympathizer of Communism—but remarkably strong is his emphasis on Russian realism, Russian interest in a united China, and, in particular, the necessity of a constructive and positive Chinese policy vis-a-vis Russia unless China wants to invite Russian promotion of the establishment of more buffer states along her Russian borders. Here Gould reveals understanding which many Americans fail to show. Obviously, if Nanking would always sail faithfully in the wake of the Washington State Department, be friendly with Moscow when Byrnes smiles and be angry with Moscow when Byrnes frowns upon the USSR—then, the Kremlin would view China as a vassal of the United States who need not be dealt with directly, but can be commanded via Washington.

Subject Number Three: the Chinese Communists. Gould lays emphasis on their being but one of several parties standing in opposition to the Kuomintang, and at the same time upon their possession of a party army as the element which gives them an outstanding position among the opposition parties. Their struggle with the Kuomintang he sees in 20 years' perspective, and he points to their repeated willingness, in the past, to coalesce and to compromise instead of standing pat on exclusivism, when they cannot afford to do so.

The fore-going should not mislead the reader of this review into suspecting that Gould's "China in The Sun" is a dry professorial expose. On the contrary: it is shot through with innumerable portrayals of colorful scenes through which the author lived in China these past 20 years, with realistic portraits of leading personalities in both the foreground and the background, with anecdotes and human interest stories. As you read on and on, easily led along by Gould through the hours, there gradually arises before the mind's eye the enormous, endlessly moving scene of Chinese life.

As an economist, the reviewer has his own ideas about development and business in China, which, however, he is not commissioned to expound in this place. He doubts whether industrialization and the elevation of living standards in China will go or should go hand in hand, though—to him, as to Gould—the former is a prerequisite of the latter. But Gould is interesting to read on Industrialization and the Land, as well as on China's so-called New Economic Policy—the author, equally in this field, giving a fair hearing to the most opposed theories and practices.

All in all, Gould's China in The Sun has more to give than the rank and file of contemporary books on China: it is more than the mere narration of one man's China adventures; it is encyclopaedic and yet makes an honest effort at depth; and I do not see how it can fail to give something to every reader. I enjoy seeing it in print, and I wish it the great success with the general public which it has already had with the great majority of reviewers back in America.

Drawings Indict Franco

"FRANCO'S BLACK SPAIN," by Louis Quintanilla. Reynal & Hitchcock, New York. Reviewed by D. R. Fitzpatrick in N.Y. Times.

THIS is a Spanish artist's expose of the laboratory model of world War II. It consists of 40 black-and-white drawings with an introduction and brief running commentary by Richard Watts, Jr., which should make clear to anyone what World War II was about because it gives a clear, simple picture of its dress rehearsal in Spain.

While the Munich appeasers and the complacent democracies were indulging themselves, the Spanish people were on the vivisection table, and the results of Fascist researches were displayed later in London, Rotterdam and Lidice. The Polish horrors, all the black crimes now being paraded in the Nuremberg trials, were tested first in the Spanish laboratory, just as the intestinal fortitude of the Western democracies was tested by Hitler's support of the cruel Franco.

It would be natural to recall Goya in any reference to Spanish war horror drawings, or George Gros's great graphic portrayal of the birth of Hitlerite Germany, but that would be unfair to Louis Quintanilla, an artist with his own individual message.

The pages are large enough, about 8 x 10½ inches, to display adequately the delicate sophistication of the drawings, and the text is brief enough, just a few lines on facing pages, to clarify the background of the pictures.

It is difficult for Americans to realize, accustomed as we are to freedom and democracy, the black reality of Franco Spain. The drawings drive home the message that the cold, cynical cruelty of this hangover from the Dark Ages and present refuge for escaped Nazis should be carefully watched by the United Nations lest it incubate a new plague among the peoples of the world.

Quintanilla's drawings bring a clear warning that Franco is something more than a local dictator, and that what he represents can happen here if we Americans grow soft and careless of our heritage.

According to the Shun Pao, Moller and Company, British shipping firm, is being sued in the Shanghai Court for CNC$900,000,000 by the Chung Yung Shipping Company which charges that Mollers reneged on a ship purchase deal. According to the Chung Yung Company, Mollers agreed to sell a ship for CNC$600,000,000 and accepted two deposits. However, after the ship arrived in Shanghai, delivery was refused on the grounds that British Wartime Shipping Control would not release the vessel.

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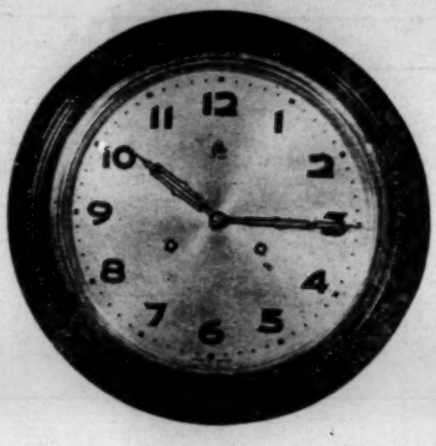

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京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	上海 SHANGHAI								
								D 北站 NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	13.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.04	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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